

## Israel plans new settlements near Jerusalem for S. Americans

AMMAN (R). — Israel is planning to establish new settlements in Jerusalem for Jewish immigrants from South America, according to reports from the occupied West Bank, the official Jordan News Agency (JNA) said Saturday. It said the Israelis also intended to establish agricultural settlements extending from the outskirts of Rafah, on the Mediterranean, to Beersheba, 60 kms. to the southeast.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالعمارة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية « الراي »

## Argentine F.M. attacked

BUENOS AIRES, May 7 (R). — Argentine Foreign Minister Cesar Guzzetti today suffered severe head injuries in an attack by unknown men, who got away, the government announced. A communique issued by the Public Information Secretariat said Adm. Guzzetti was attacked as he entered a private clinic. It described the attackers as "subversive criminals", the term used by the military government for leftwing guerrillas. Police sources said two men hit Adm. Guzzetti twice on the head with a blunt instrument. Later the private news agency Noticias Argentinas said the attackers fired several shots at the minister as he was entering the hospital.

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## Industrial nations agree: Recovery is underway but slow

LONDON, May 7 (Agencies). — Leaders of the world's top non-communist industrial nations today agreed that recovery from world recession was under way — but still was not moving quickly enough.

The account of the first session of the two-day economic summit was given by U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal.

He said the seven believed that business and consumer confidence was not high enough and that inflation and unemployment were still far from beaten.

The conference opened with U.S. President Jimmy Carter still encountering strain in his relations with West Germany and France.

But the principal cause of dispute, the argument about exporting nuclear technology, was pushed on one side for the first three-hour 15 minute session.

Gathered round a table at number 10 Downing Street, official residence of British Prime Minister James Callaghan, the seven — Britain, the United States, West Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Japan — discussed broad economic problems.

One problem stressed was the need to combat inflation without increasing unemployment and to try to reduce the numbers of jobless without stimulating a new burst of inflation.

Mr. Blumenthal said all seven leaders pledged they would do everything necessary to meet the targets for economic growth rates their governments had set.

There was no criticism by any of the seven that a growth rate in any specific country could be increased, he added.

He made the comment when asked by President Carter had pressed new for West Germany and Japan to do more to stimulate their already strong economies to help weaker industrialized countries.

President Carter gave a bright picture of the U.S. economy and said his target of reducing unemployment to seven per cent of the working force by the end of the year would be met earlier.

The U.S. Labour Department

announced in Washington yesterday that the unemployment rate had already dropped to seven per cent because of a strong recovery from the dislocations caused by severe winter weather in January and February.

President Carter also expressed confidence that his administration would meet its economic growth target of between 5.8 and six per cent by the end of 1977.

Mr. Blumenthal said all seven leaders strongly rejected trade protectionism and voiced their pleasure over the fact that no country had resorted to that device, despite the recession of the past few years.

President Carter pointed out that he had demonstrated his opposition to trade protectionism recently by rejecting recommendations from his international trade commissions to impose import quotas on shoes and sugar.

Discussing the American economy, President Carter said there was increasing confidence in the United States resulting especially from rising consumer spending and business investment.

Meanwhile, President Carter and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt tackled nuclear proliferation, the most controversial issue between the United States and West Germany, in lengthy private talks here today.

At their first ever separate meeting, the two statesmen also discussed a wide range of international issues including East-West relations, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) and the negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) in Europe.

An anticipated clash between the two statesmen over the thorny issue of sales of sensitive nuclear technology failed to materialise said Mr. Brzezinski, U.S. presidential adviser for security matters. He told newsmen that on the contrary "it can say without the slightest hesitations that they got on awfully well." He said the two men, both speaking in English, had tackled the issues directly. "They're both bright, sharp. Moreover, they know their stuff", he said.

and top Egyptian officials. During a two-day visit to Syria immediately before, Dr. Kreisky had discussions in Damascus with President Hafez Assad.

## Kreisky senses strong Arab will for peace

VIENNA, May 7 (R). — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky who returned here today from a trip to Syria and Egypt, said he sensed a strong and honest will for a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

Dr. Kreisky said at Vienna airport that there was a good chance that talks on the Middle Eastern problem would resume in Geneva in the autumn. He added that he could not imagine negotiations could be held without Palestinian representatives.

He told reporters he felt all sides were prepared to view negotiations "in a very flexible way." There was no question the Arab side wished for a peaceful resolution, he said.

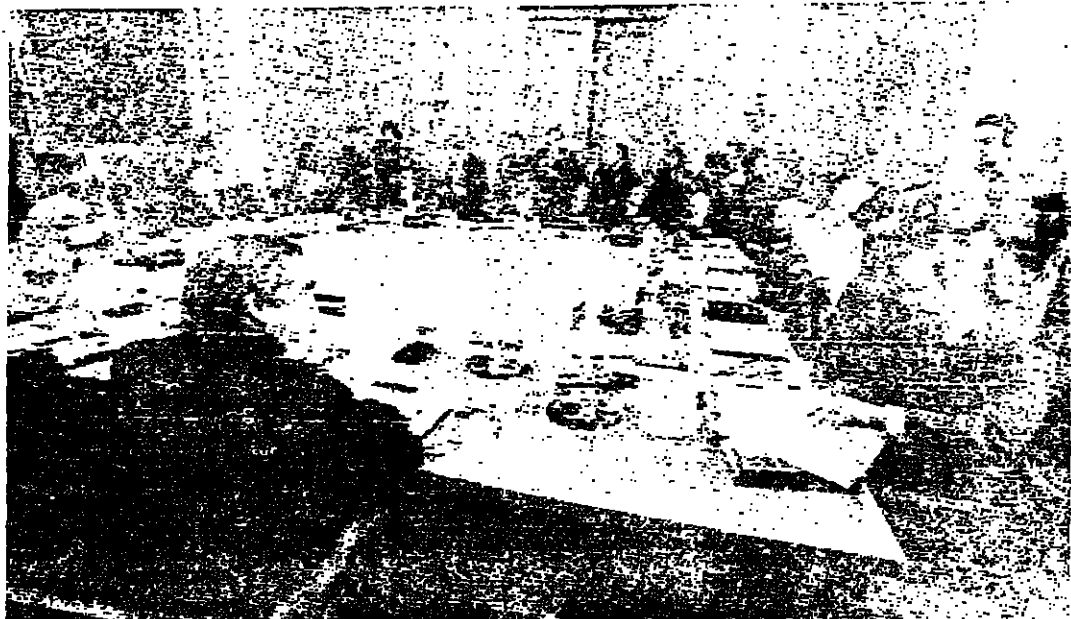
This wish for a peaceful solution was a major cause for optimism considering that until a year ago there was deadlock, Dr. Kreisky said. The Austrian chancellor returned from Cairo today after a one-day visit to Egypt during which he discussed the latest developments in the Middle East with President Anwar Sadat

## Ethiopia launches new campaign to seek out "hired killers" in Addis Ababa

NAIROBI, May 7 (Agencies). — A new campaign to seek out "hired killers" operating in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa was launched by the country's military leaders today, according to Radio Ethiopia.

The radio, monitored here, said all vehicles, other than diplomatic cars and those with special passes, were ordered off the streets until Monday, although shops and offices should continue working normally.

Starting early morning today, regular soldiers, members of



SUMMIT MEETING -- A general view of the summit meeting inside No. 10 Downing Street in London, Saturday. U.S. President Carter is second from right. (AP wirephoto).

## Avineri urges Israel to draw up map of proposed future borders

TEL AVIV, May 7 (R). — Israel might have to draw up a detailed map of proposed future borders if it is not ready to accept a peace plan by a foreign power, Prof. Shlomo Avineri, Director General of the Foreign Ministry said today.

Prof. Avineri was asked by Israel Radio to comment on a statement by U.S. Secretary of

State Cyrus Vance on Wednesday that Washington would offer "suggestions" to Israel and the Arabs on ways to reach a peace settlement.

Mr. Vance's remarks caused fears here in official circles and in newspapers that the U.S. might try to impose a peace plan unacceptable to Israel.

Prof. Avineri replied that Is-

rael "may have to draw up its own plan and map if we are not ready to accept a foreign plan."

"But the central issue remains whether the Arabs are ready for peace as we are," he added. "No peace plan can be imposed in the final analysis if both sides are not ready for peace."

## Zaire claims major victory against rebels

KINSHASA, May 7 (R). — Zaire today claimed a major victory for its Moroccan-supported forces fighting rebels in the southern province of Shaba.

The insurgents suffered heavy losses and big stockpiles of arms were captured as government forces overran Sanikosa 268 kms. west of the Shaba copper-mining town of Kolwezi, the official news agency Azap reported today.

The report made no mention of government casualties in yesterday's clash — the second claim of a government victory in less than 24 hours.

Yesterday, the government said its Moroccan-supported forces had flushed rebels, who invaded Shaba two months ago, out of the town of Kawayongo — the first report for several days of progress in a government push westwards towards the Angolan border.

President Mobutu Sese Seko says the invaders are former Katangese gendarmes who invaded his country from Angola with Soviet and Cuban backing. These three countries deny the charge.

The agency reported that mortars, rockets and "unbelievable" amounts of ammunition had been captured in the area,

which has a population of 10,000.

This had prompted President Mobutu to ask whether Angola "had not become a real powder-keg," Azap said.

According to an official announcement today, a prisoner taken on the Kawayongo front and a Soviet-built anti-aircraft missile are to be displayed to journalists here later today.

Testimony by the prisoner had yielded irrefutable evidence of Soviet, Cuban and Angolan intentions in Shaba, the agency said.

Three of seven Western journalists detained in Shaba province last month flew home during the night after being handed over to their embassies, diplomatic sources said.

They were Mr. Colin Smith, 32, of the London Observer, Frenchman Regis Bossu of the magazine Stern and West German Erich Follath, also of Stern.

The four other journalists, all Spaniards, were also due to be released, but it was not immediately known when they would leave the country.

The seven journalists were

paraded yesterday before colleagues and Western diplomats and accused of being spies.

## PLO team to visit Muscat

KUWAIT, May 7 (R). — A delegation representing the Palestine Liberation Organisation is expected to go to Muscat shortly for talks on Palestinian-Omani relations, the Kuwait daily newspaper Al Qabas reported today.

Quoting well informed sources here the newspaper said the delegation led by Mr. Mohammad Zuhdi Al Nashashibi, PLO Executive Committee Secretary, would negotiate the possible establishment of a PLO office in Muscat.

The visit will be the first by a PLO delegation, the newspaper added.

## Qadhafi sends message to Kuwaiti emir

KUWAIT, May 7 (R). — The Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah, today received a message from the leader of the Libyan Jamahiriyyah (formerly Libya), Col. Muammar Qadhafi.

The message conveyed by Kuwait's Charge d'Affaires in Tripoli, Mr. Mohammed Abdul Aziz Al Saleh, was said by officials here to concern bilateral relations.

Mr. Saleh arrived here on Tuesday after he and the Saudi and United Arab Emirates (UAE) ambassadors in Tripoli had met Col. Qadhafi.

Kuwait's press reports said today that Col. Qadhafi told the three envoys that he considered any assistance extended by their countries to Egypt "a hostile act and an abetting of Egypt's hostile policies" against his country.

On Monday the Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Acting Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdul Aziz Hussein announced that the Libyan Jamahiriyyah had requested Kuwait's support for its call on the Arab League council to meet to discuss its dispute with Egypt.

He made the announcement after talks with the Tripoli government's Ambassador to Kuwait, Mr. Husni Saleh Al Mudir. But the minister said that Kuwait would decide on its attitude only after it received a notification from the Arab League on Libya's call for a meeting.

Since his arrival here on Tuesday Mr. Al Saleh conferred with Mr. Hussein and the Foreign Ministry Under-secretary Rashed Abdul Aziz Al Rashed. He plans to leave for Tripoli tomorrow.

Commenting on the deteriorating relations between Cairo and Tripoli official sources said today Kuwait hoped that things between the two capitals would return to normal "so that the Arabs could give more attention to their central issues, including how to face Israel."

## With meeting due Monday Assad hopes Carter will press Israel for Mideast peace

DAMASCUS, May 7 (R). — Syrian President Hafez Assad flies to Geneva tomorrow to meet President Carter, hopeful that the U.S. will be prepared to put pressure on Israel to move towards a Middle East settlement.

Damascus Radio said in a commentary today that, if dialogue fails to achieve a just peace in the region, the Arabs would be obliged to defend their rights by all the means at their disposal.

The Syrian leader will have an opportunity to discuss with Mr. Carter both U.S. and Soviet proposals, and prospects of resuming Geneva Arab-Israeli peace conference this year. It met only once — in 1973 — but its resumption is now widely seen as the best hope for a peace settlement.

The U.S. President, flying to Geneva on Monday from the seven-nation economic summit in London, is due to return to the British capital almost immediately afterwards.

So their discussions, in a closely-guarded luxury hotel here, are scheduled to last only a few hours, starting in the afternoon and continuing over a working dinner.

But official Syrian sources here said President Assad hoped the talks could be helpful to find peace in the Middle East and would at least help improve relations with the United States.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Deputy Foreign Minister, the president's political adviser and the Syrian ambassador in Washington will accompany President Assad, who arrives some 24 hours before President Carter.

The lakeside western Swiss city was fixed for the talks after Syria insisted the meeting take place on neutral territory because of national feelings about U.S. links with Israel, the sources said.

The talks are due to begin almost immediately the two leaders arrive.

## Junblatt sees little hope of early talks with rightists

BEIRUT, May 7 (AFP). — Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt said today he saw little hope of early talks between the leftist "National Movement" and Lebanon's rightist parties.

The new 28-year-old leader, successor to his father, Kamal Junblatt, who was assassinated on March 11, said the rightists maintained their anti-Palestinian, anti-Arab positions. The rightists to make concessions on the Palestinian question and maintained their partition plan which, he said, would change "our national Arab identity".

But the young leader, while saying he would assume his father's complete Druze heritage, Arab and political, said he was prepared to be flexible with everyone.

He announced that he would soon tour Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and eventually Kuwait. "I will see what these countries can do for Lebanon", he said.

He believed the distrust that grew up between Syria and the "National Movement" during the war was slowly dissipating.

Mr. Junblatt said he intended to maintain the existing close links between the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese state. "There are agreements which permit the resistance to have a certain military presence in south Lebanon to continue its national struggle against Israel", he said, adding

President Assad will be looking to Mr. Carter to spell out the new U.S. administration's view on how to reach a peace settlement in the Middle East, the Syrian sources reported.

The Syrian foreign minister has already briefed the U.S. leader on President Assad's thoughts about how to move towards a settlement as well as on recent Syrian discussions in Moscow, the sources added.

As a result, President Assad feels it is time for the United States to detail its ideas. Crucial issues such as future frontiers, the ending of the state of war and the future of the Palestinians are expected to feature prominently in the discussions.

Mr. Assad has now said that Syria is ready to discuss the idea of demilitarised zones between Israel and the Arabs, one of the main proposals now being aired.

But there is still a deeply ingrained distrust of American motives, and Damascus Radio's commentator today said Israel would never have been able to defy the decisions of the United Nations were it not for U.S. backing.

The government daily newspaper Tishrin commented earlier this week that "it is no exaggeration to say that the fate of peace in the region depends on the American attitude formed after President Carter's meetings with Arab leaders."

Mr. Carter met Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and His Majesty King Hussein last month, and later this month Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia is to go to Washington. Tishrin said "the United States is capable of exerting effective pressure on Israel for the sake of peace, and must exert it if it is to preserve America's Arab interests."

Foremost among these interests is oil. Saudi Arabia has said on several occasions that the price of its oil can be affected by Middle East political developments.

"The briefing is within the framework of coordination and cooperation between the two brotherly countries," the Jordan News Agency said.

Sharaf to brief Assad on King's Washington visit

Sharaf Sharaf will travel from the U.S., where he has been accompanying King Hussein on his state visit.

"The briefing is within the framework of coordination and cooperation between the two brotherly countries," the Jordan News Agency said.

The Syrian leader stipulated that any such zones must apply to both sides and form part of an overall peace package.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, whom Mr. Assad met in Moscow last month, has proposed demilitarised zones, and Mr. Carter has made similar suggestions.

Syrian media have made it clear that, for Damascus, the touchstone by which Mr. Carter will be judged is whether he is willing and able to put pressure on Israel.

The Arabs want him to support their demands that Israel withdraw to the frontiers it had before the 1967 Middle East war and that the Palestinians be given the right to decide their own future on their own land.

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## Protests continue in Lahore

LAHORE, May 7 (R). — A crowd demonstrated briefly here today at the spot where three opposition protesters were shot dead by troops yesterday.

Reliable sources said the crowd of about 2,000 jeered at armed soldiers and laid wreaths on the street during a temporary relaxation of a tight curfew maintained in Pakistan's second city following the latest violence.

Relaxation of the curfew was designed to allow residents to do essential shopping.

Yesterday's violence was the worst in this city of two million people since martial law was brought in two weeks ago to check the growing political disorders.

Troops opened fire on demonstrators after they defied martial law orders by starting a protest march, shouting slogans against Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

In another big Punjab city, Lyallpur, reliable sources said 12 people were wounded yesterday when police fired on an opposition crowd.

Clashes were also reported in the Sind city of Hyderabad, where 10 people were injured, including three women.

The violence flared as the opposition called a "martyrs day" to honour those killed in anti-government agitation during the past two months.

Altogether some 255 people have died since the opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) launched a mass movement to unseat Mr. Bhutto, claiming he rigged general elections held on March 7.



WELCOME -- Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (right) welcomes Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky prior to first round of talks in Cairo Friday. (AP wirephoto).



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## With a very insistent attitude from Carter, the next Israeli prime minister could go to the Knesset and say: We have to withdraw

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is the third in a series of articles on the proceedings of an open discussion between Prof. Malcolm Kerr, Dean of the Division of Social Sciences at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and a number of Jordanian intellectuals and newsmen.

Dr. Mahmoud: There's one thing that's bothering me quite a bit. I think on their part, our governments have shown quite a bit of moderation. The concessions they offered have -- from our perspective -- been tremendous. In fact they exceeded what the Israelis had expected a few years ago, or had even asked for.

What further concessions would you suggest the Arabs should offer for their part? I mean even the mere acceptance of resolution 242 already implicitly if conditionally, embodies recognition of the existence of Israel as a state. What more does America want from us, what further concessions?

Prof. Kerr: The way you formulated that makes me extremely uncomfortable. But I appreciate the point that you are raising. What are the Arabs supposed to do to bring peace about? On one level, if we are talking about the governments, I would say really nothing; I think nothing very significant at this stage. I think the Syrian government, the Jordanian government, the Saudis, the Egyptians have -- as you say -- played their expected part, if we can define it that way.

As a footnote, we might expect that sooner or later in the bargaining process, they might be asked to go even further in response to concessions that have to be wrung from Israel. But I think we would all agree that the time for that is not now. I mean nobody should insist today, for instance, that the Syrian government should declare its readiness to have open borders with Israel. I am not sure any Arab government can be expected to say anything about that now.

But I suppose if this process is going to succeed one day, then before we reach the conclusion, I suppose there is going to be some degree of "openness" about the borders beyond simply a state of non-belligerence. But let's agree that is not something for now.

I think that the only problem on the Arab side right now -- and I can be misunderstood, so in a way I must apologise in advance for this -- but I think that the Palestinian position is still ambiguous, is still very difficult to be sure about, if you're an outsider, and that no matter what we can say on behalf of the Palestinians -- and we can say many things -- still there is some difficulty supposing that, if any of us were the Israeli government or the American government for that matter, we could advocate an Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders simply in exchange for the kinds of declarations that the PLO has indicated it would offer, or has offered already. To be more direct, I was a little bit disappointed with the (Palestinian National Council) meeting in Cairo. Maybe it is a matter of timing, maybe I should not be disappointed, maybe I should only be disappointed if in a year or two they were still making the same sort of declarations. But if they are not going to move beyond the present stage, then I believe we do have a problem.

As emerged from our discussion at the University of Jordan this morning, there are indications that there is still a very lively and difficult debate within the Palestinian and the larger Arab society. Do we really want to have a peaceful settlement? If we have one, can we really expect it to stick? Should this just be a tactic for the time being or should it be a genuine effort? My feeling is that Arab society hasn't totally defined its own position to itself on this -- for reasons that I can appreciate. But as long as that is true, then we can't say that the whole scene is quite prepared.

Mind you, on the Israeli side I see more serious problems. Mr. Khouri: Do you think it is intellectually honest to maintain the attitude maintained by the Americans and the Israelis; that they won't deal with the PLO, while a couple of years ago the United States, in a quite similar situation where they were directly involved -- did go ahead and deal with the Viet Cong, the provisional revolutionary government --?

These are parallel cases in many ways. Why does the United States apply a standard to the Palestinians that it doesn't itself apply or expect its allies to apply to other people?

Prof. Kerr: Well there is no consistency in international politics -- I don't believe. I don't think it should surprise us that there are contradictions like that. One thing that comes to

mind is that in Vietnam, it was our own direct involvement that was our number one problem. Some say we let down our allies in Vietnam, others say we stopped torturing the rest of the population in Vietnam, who were at the receiving end of our firepower. You can put it any way you like, from either perspective, but the fact is that for the United States the real problem was to get out, so you negotiate with the enemy because he is the enemy; I mean who else can you negotiate with? And we didn't care fundamentally if the North Vietnamese recognised the South Vietnamese government, we only cared if they recognised us, and we recognised them.

In the Middle East it seems a little different because the PLO doesn't have to negotiate with us, it's Israel that's involved, and they're not quite the same as South Vietnam. They may look the same to many people in the Arab World for certain reasons, but they don't look the same in the United States.

I believe there is a very strongly felt attitude in Washington that if they are going to get into this business of Geneva negotiations, it's not going to be a sort of excuse to wash their hands of the Middle East, and then have what happened in Vietnam a little afterwards. Rather, they want to have a serious settlement that will stick afterwards. Because if it fails, if after the settlement Israel collapsed under some circumstances -- there was another war or something -- the U.S. government and the U.S. public wouldn't feel good about it, obviously. We have too much of a history of association and so on. All the problems that are very familiar here look different in the U.S.

Mr. Khouri: Let me ask you another question. One of the currents that has emerged in the United States in the last three or four years, stemming mostly out of the Watergate affair and all the things related to Watergate, the CIA, the foreign company payoffs and all that, -- a trend that is now being espoused by Carter -- is the whole question of morality in public policy, morality of public officials and the accountability of one's actions. Do you think -- let me put it on a personal basis and on a national basis -- do you personally as an American feel, and do you think that any of the policy-makers in Washington feel any kind of moral responsibility for the two people who were killed this Tuesday on the West Bank.

Prof. Kerr: I'm sorry I didn't read about this.

Mr. Khouri: A little kid was shot by Israelis and an older woman was killed by Israeli soldiers in Qabatiya, near Nablus. Do you think there is any feeling that the United States, because of its very heavy support for Israel, obviously it's the life-line for Israel -- is there a sense that the United States somehow must share in some of the

moral consequences of the fact that people are being killed, or is this something that is totally alien to the decision-makers, people like Carter, for whom morality is big thing?



Mr. Rami Khouri

Prof. Kerr: I don't know the usual routine -- I mean, there are many ways of approaching this. One way is to say the politicians in all countries are sort of hardened characters who get so used to speaking for effect and so public relations conscious and all the rest of it that it's probably unrealistic to expect public officials to go around examining their consciences very much. Maybe it's just not in the politician to spend his day that way.

But if you are thinking of it from the stand-point of does the American public have some vague but growing sense that Israel's oppressions on the West Bank have something to do with us, yes, I think there is a preliminary amount of this that's creeping in, in press commentaries and so on. Some of these things that have happened have come in for more severe criticism than before. And there is some growing realization that they are our wards, we support them to the tune of several billion dollars a year.

But beyond that I wouldn't want to say that the man on the street in America even knows about this, let alone feels responsible for it. It might be in the newspaper, but he'll say: "What else is new?" If you asked him, he'd probably say yes, those people in the Middle East are always killing each other, the Arabs and the Israelis, on both sides.

Mr. Tutunji: Can you mention a set of circumstances where, say, the next Israeli prime minister could marshal sufficient forces behind him to force a political decision to pull back to the pre-1967 borders with some so-called minor modifications? What would

be required for him to be able to do that?

Prof. Kerr: I think that in this country you people follow these things much more closely than I do. But I have the impression that if one were to look only at the internal situation in Israel, and one were to imagine that the Israeli government were left to decide for itself, you'd never -- at least in the foreseeable future, barring some electoral miracle that might bring totally unexpected people to power -- you're simply not going to find a consensus available, or a clear majority in favour of abandoning all the occupied territories in exchange for anything. Because too many people have made too many declarations and there are too many settlements established and all that stuff -- a "fait accompli".

So I suppose the only way would be that some future Israeli Prime Minister, the next prime minister, would have a sufficient majority or feeling of security that under strong American pressure -- maybe not threats exactly, but a very insistent attitude from Carter with a lot of public support for Carter's part; I mean Carter could give a lot of speeches on T.V. in America, give press conferences on the subject send multiple messages to the president of Israel, or the prime minister; that we believe it is absolutely essential for you to do this, that you're going to jeopardise our faith in you; ... using diplomatic language of the sort -- then maybe some Israeli prime minister, like Ben Gurion in '57, could go to his government and to the Knesset and say, well we have to do this.

Prof. Kerr: I think probably you would find an Israeli prime minister -- maybe Rabin would have been such a man, I am not sure -- who himself would not have minded at all, or not very much, making this concession if he thought he could get away with it inside Israel. What do you think about that? I mean are the Israelis being held back because they're all afraid of a majority of critics in their country or are they held back because they themselves are against the idea.

Mr. Tutunji: No Israeli politician in government, as far as I know, has demonstrated a willingness to carry out such a withdrawal, along the scale mentioned by the Arabs. Attempts to outline some sort of map of Israeli withdrawal, even maps totally unacceptable to Arabs, have drawn such strong criticism that it is difficult to say that Rabin, for instance, is inwardly convinced such a course of action is in the best interests of Israel. What can we point to as an indicator if he has given us none? So I find it difficult to visualise a situation in which an alignment of force in Israel would permit such a withdrawal -- if these domestic forces are left

to themselves to decide the issue. Within the Labour Party itself they haven't been able to reach a consensus on how to approach such a thing. Besides they have been shackled with coalition partners who are categorically opposed to the idea. Of course, there are small leftwing parties in Israel and some idealists whom no one listens to ...



Dr. Amin Mahmoud

Prof. Kerr: We could perhaps imagine for a moment that this is a little bit like the PLO situation. Last week an Egyptian official that I know told me that Yasser Arafat had said to him at the time of the national council meeting: "What do they expect of us? They know this is our only real card, and we have to play it at the end, because that is the only time we can play it."

Now let's imagine that some Israeli official, that every Israeli official, the ones that count, are saying something like that to themselves. Let's imagine that if they get sufficient reason for confidence that

the agreement would stick, that a peace agreement would be accepted sufficiently by the other side so as not to fear that it might be a suicidal concession on their part, then they might play this card which they never admitted publicly is playable. Then we could argue that the reason they don't say that now is that if they did so all they would get is criticism from all over the country. This is just a hypothesis, of course.

Mr. Tutunji: Well, on the other hand, Israel is speaking from a position of strength ...

Prof. Kerr: Also long term insecurity, don't you agree? I mean looking ahead a great many years, it wouldn't be very comfortable to be an Israeli. They are saddled with an awful lot of headaches.

Mr. Tutunji: Well that depends on them basically.

Prof. Kerr: They have an insecurity complex ...

Mr. Tutunji: Yes. Whether it is well-founded or not is the question, and whether the correct approach to it is to arm yourself better and prepare to ward off the Arabs or to reach some sort of understanding with them -- I believe the Brookings Institution report said that secure borders really amount to mutually recognised borders.

Prof. Kerr: Well I agree with you on that. But I think speaking realistically that they have enough of an insecurity complex that they don't think easily of taking chances for peace.

(To be continued Tuesday)

## A map for peace?

Those who are holding their breath waiting for a Middle East peace plan from President Carter can relax, the plan is already with us; although in general outline only.

Those who are waiting for Carter to put pressure on Israel, on the other hand, can start holding their breath; for although some pressure has already been forthcoming, it has been subtle, all too subtle, and much more is needed now.

We know that President Carter has expressed the highest concern for Israel's "right" to exist and to recognition by its neighbours.

We also know that he has put forward the idea of a Palestinian homeland and suggested the idea of Israeli withdrawal to the pre-1967 borders "with minor modifications." The last two statements taken together are a pretty good indication as to where Mr. Carter believes the Palestinian homeland he mentioned should be: on the West Bank and perhaps the Gaza Strip, or at least as much of them as the Arabs are able to get back from Israel -- if one follows the implications of Carter's statements, a sizable chunk. This could also imply the dismantling of Israeli settlements deep inside Arab territory.

This, together with the American presidents proposal that Israel defence lines may for a certain period extend beyond its legal frontiers completes the general picture, with its suggestion of interim stages, demilitarised zones and monitoring stations.

Of course with a problem as complex as the Middle East crisis there is still a wealth of detail to be worked out, and this is where the weight of the problem will be transferred and where a question of degree could make all the difference and decide whether the solution is acceptable or preposterous. And this is where the Israelis will try to jump the gun on the Arabs, and on Carter.

Apart from President Carter's perfunctory meeting with a representative of the PLO at the United Nations reception given in his honour, the sum total of pressure on Israel has been largely the timing of his remarks and the fact that he has made them at all.

Yet Shlomo Avineri, sensing the change in the wind, has warned his countrymen that they had better hurry up and draw a map for peace before the United States presents them with one. Score one for Carter, he's got the ball rolling. But this is still a very small gain. It will be quite a feat if the Israelis succeed in actually drawing a map. And if they do, the ball will be back in Carter's court.

Mr. Carter may have earned high marks for tactics so far -- one must also remember that his making his remarks at this time will force the Israelis to make it an election issue, something they had previously shown a high reluctance to do; and it's crucial that the next Israeli government have a mandate from the electorate to negotiate specific peace terms.

If the Israelis do start drawing a map, however, the only party which can ensure that it is a reasonable one are the Americans -- the Arabs can hardly do that. The wrong map could cancel any progress made so far, and this is where the brilliance of Carter as a tactician will have to come in, in full force.

There is the danger that he could fall victim to Israeli pressure and try to force this map on the Arabs.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I points out the fact that Israel has increased its harsh measures against Arab people on the West Bank. The paper links this with peace movements and the overall Arab peace thrust.

"Israel is pursuing the defiance of Arab and world peace efforts," the paper says. Israel never wanted peace and with the coming Israeli elections every Israeli party is trying to appear more loyal than the other to Zionist ideologies and policies which are mainly based on the eradication of the Arabs from the Palestinian lands.

Israel again, the paper says, knows that the West Bankers are a part of the Arab Nation and it wants to defy this nation in the harshest way it can.

AL DUSTOUR today editori-

ally urged the United States to exert every possible effort to achieve a settlement for the Middle East.

The paper says "It has now become clear that the main obstacle to peace is Israel. If President Carter is sincere in talking about peace he will enter into a stiff test of power with Israel and its allies in the U.S., though the results, anyway, are not guaranteed."

The newspaper says: "The U.S. is not called upon to mediate between the two parties, but to exert pressure on the rebellious side, namely Israel."

"This is what makes us contend that the real challenge to President Carter's intention and desire to achieve an equitable peace in the Middle East lies in his ability to challenge Israel's will," the paper adds.

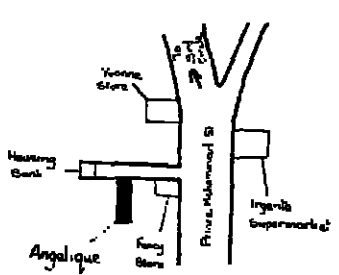
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## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

<b>Channel 3 &amp; 6 :</b>	5:30	Arabic series
6:00 Quran	9:20	Wrestling
6:05 Cartoons	10:15	Arabic series
6:30 The Waltons		
8:00 News in Arabic		
<b>Channel 3 :</b>		
7:30 Developmental programme	7:30	News in English
	7:45	Varieties
	8:30	The squirrels
	9:10	Documentary
	10:00	News in English
	10:15	Mamix

### RADIO JORDAN

7:00	Breakfast show	14:30	Jibran Khalil Jibran
7:30	News	15:00	Concert hour
7:45	News reports	16:00	Old favourites
8:00	Sign off	16:30	Easy listening
12:00	Pop session	17:00	The crystal pyramid
12:30	Catch the words	18:00	News summary
13:00	News summary	18:05	Listeners' choice
13:05	Pop session	19:00	News
14:00	News	19:10	News reports
14:10	Radio magazine	19:30	Sign off

### EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Jamal Jaufeh (77444)
Amman:	Samar (35194)
	Omair (42737)
Fakhri Azzam (44461)	
Wajih Barakat (69882)	
Irbid:	
Razi	
Adnan Nasser (2415)	
Mawzan Azzam	
Zarga:	
Abdul Karim Khashashneh (83022)	
Shaker	
Taxis:	
Khayam (41541)	
Frans (23427)	
Hanna (44825)	
Mahd (22038)	
Pharmacies:	
Amman:	
Al Khori (25290)	

### AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	Departures:
7:25 Muscat, Doha	7:30 Beirut
7:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi	8:30 London
7:50 Kuwait (KAC)	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
8:30 Beirut	9:00 Paris
11:15 Doha, Kuwait (BA)	9:30 Frankfurt
11:30 Baghdad, (IA)	10:00 Rome
11:45 Kuwait (KAC)	10:30 Laraca, Athens
14:25 Dubai, Bahrain (GA)	12:15 London (BA)
14:50 Riyadh (SDI)	12:30 Baghdad (IA)
17:45 Copenhagen, Vienna	12:45 Kuwait (KAC)
18:10 Nicosia, Abu Dhabi, (PIA)	15:30 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Dubai (GA)
18:30 Rome	16:45 Riyadh (SDI)
18:30 Paris, Beirut (AP)	19:10 Abu Dhabi, Karachi (PIA)
18:00 Amsterdam, Geneva	19:45 Cairo
19:15 Athens, Laraca	21:15 Baghdad
19:30 Beirut (MEA)	21:40 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
20:15 Frankfurt	22:00 Shuman
20:30 Paris	22:00 Jeddah
21:00 London	22:30 Tehran
01:30 Cairo	

### BBC RADIO

00:00	World Service Short
00:05	News; Press Review
00:15	New Ideas
00:30	From Choice
00:35	Songs of Sundrie
00:45	Natures
00:55	Letter from America
01:05	From the Weeklies
01:15	The Week in Wales
01:25	Lucky Jim
01:35	Our own correspondent
01:45	19:09 Five Stations to Istanbul
01:55	Book Choice
02:05	Sportscall
02:15	News
02:25	Radio Newswire
02:35	Radio Theatre
02:45	Face of England
02:55	News; Commentary
03:05	Sunday Half-Hour
03:15	Theatre Call
03:25	Europe
03:35	Talking about Music
03:45	News
03:55	Our own correspondent
04:05	Intermezzo
04:15	Sportscall

### VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	18:30	Show Music USA
03:00	The Breakfast Show: News	19:00 News and Topical Reports
06:30	on the hour and 28 min.	19:15 News Horizons
06:30	after each hour.	19:30 Studio One
17:00	News and New Products USA	20:00 Special English, News/ Words and their Stories
17:15	Critics Choice	20:15 The Concert Hall
17:30	Issues in the News	21:00 News and New Productions USA
18:00	Special English, News/ Words and their Stories, Feature: People in America, News Summary.	21:15 Critics Choice
		21:30 Issues in the News
		23:00 World News; Commentary

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 79111
Civil defence rescue	24391-4
Fire headquarters	22994
First aid, fire, police	15
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	26301-2
Municipal water services (emergency)	27111-3
Police headquarters	29141
Najdah, roving patrol rescue police (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	21111, 27777
Airport information (Arabic)	52305

### Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41539
British Council	26147-8
French Cultural Centre	37909
Goethe Institute	41903
Soviet Cultural Centre	42003
Amman Municipal Library	28111



# Agriculture starts to green the barren eastern desert

The Omayyads chose this part of the desert -- Qasr Halabat -- for hunting and relaxing. Sharif Nasser Ibn Jamil chose it to try the almost impossible: The greening of the desert. And he succeeded by making various vegetables, fruits and trees grow there. Following his example, the Friends of Children Theatre Club Friday went to the village of Halabat where they planted hundreds of trees. In January, this club greened another area -- near Na'ur -- which is now called the Children's Forest.

By Irene Ramadan

(Special to the Jordan Times) At Halabat -- 80 kms east of Amman -- it is 10:00 a.m. A big tent is pitched. All the men are here to receive Sharif Nasser Ibn Jamil, his wife and the Friends of Children Theatre Club. While taking coffee, who has been sheikh of the Omani Bani Sakher tribe in East Halabat since 1936.

"Times have changed," he said. "When we saw how Sharif Nasser had been greening the area, we too -- in 1970 -- started to practise agriculture. This means we have also lived

in concrete houses since that time and are now cultivating our earth."

East Halabat is now a village of 500 families, who live by cultivating corn and vegetables and by raising cattle. In 1972, two schools were built: one for boys and one for girls. But life here is still hard: No water, no electricity and no good roads. But slowly modern life is reaching the area: Water for irrigation is provided regularly, tanks full of drinking water are delivered daily and four land-rovers have been given to Halabat to convey its inhabitants to the nearest town, Zarqa.



The young women of Halabat now read modern Arab poetry.

## Legendary Bedouin Hospitality

The women of Halabat have started to become familiar with urban civilisation. The youngest of them like to read modern Arab poetry -- their favourite authors are May Ziade and Nizar Kabbani -- and Arab magazines. To encourage the children of Halabat to read, the Theatre Club offered them books from their recent fair.

But the traditions and old customs remain deeply implanted. The Friends of Children Theatre and their guests -- including ministers, ambassadors and a group of students from the University of Jordan -- enjoyed the legendary bedouin hospitality.

And after planting trees in the Halabat area along with the children of the village, all these people went off for a luxurious bedouin lunch offered by Sharif Nasser. While sitting in a huge tent specially pitched for the occasion, we talked with Sharif Nasser, who explained how -- with a lot of assiduity -- he had succeeded in cultivating this arid region of the country.

## Inexhaustible Resources Of The Desert

The most difficult job at first was to remove the volcanic rocks that cover the area. The second step was the planting of alfalfa, a forage plant which can test the characteristics and salinity of the soil. Then Sharif Nasser tried to cultivate all kinds of vegetables and trees. Now he has obtained unexpected results on his farm, which counts 110,000 olive-trees, 70,000 vines, 45,000 almond trees, 800,000 poplars, 4,000 dunums of alfalfa, 6,000 dunums of cotton, 250 dunums of vegetables and 600 dunums of artichokes. He also runs a cheese factory and a cotton gin. All this agricultural activity employs 612 families.

Sharif Nasser, who is cultivating a deep love for his earth, has started a similar project in Wadi Arah. He has created two cooperatives there, which aim to settle and give regular work to four bedouin tribes: the Saedien, the Amari-neh, the Ehwat and the Kawadem.

And this is not the final point. These ambitious and unexpected projects are the specialty of Sharif Nasser, who promises a supply of bottled mineral water from Halabat and a glucose factory by next January. With him the desert seems to have inexhaustible resources.

## Trade talks with Egypt start

AMMAN (JNA). -- Discussions, to strengthen trade cooperation between Jordan and Egypt began here Saturday. Deputy Governor of the Central Bank Hussein Sidqi Al Qassim, who is leading the Jordanian team at the discussions, said that the two sides discussed ways of implementing a recent-trade protocol.

The Egyptian group is headed by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Trade, Dr. Ahmad Sayyid. The Jordanian team includes officials from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Central Bank.

# West Bank delegates meet Qatari ruler

DOHA, May 7 (Agencies) -- Delegations from three municipalities on the Israeli-occupied West Bank today conferred with the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani on problems facing their townfolk.

The delegations, led by the mayors, came from Hebron, Beit Jala and Qalqilya.

The Mayor of Beit Jala, Mr. Bishara Dawud, told reporters after the meeting that the situation on the West Bank and the problems facing the Arab population there had been discussed.

The delegations briefed the Emir on their plans and projects aimed at improving the lot of the Arabs in the occupied territories. He said such projects would provide enough work for the labourers, who at present were employed by Israeli factories, he added.

Mr. Dawud also said the Emir showed full understanding of the situation and promised to support the plans the delegations presented.

A fourth delegation, which had come from Beit Sahur, is also touring the Gulf for the same purpose.

Meanwhile, Amman's daily newspaper Al Sha'b stated today that cities in the Gulf and Saudi Arabia had agreed to co-

me to the aid of West Bank towns.

The newspaper quoted the mayor of Gaza as saying that his town would receive \$7 million in assistance under a plan worked out by the Arab League.

Mayor Haj Rashad Al Shawwa, who stopped over in Amman yesterday on his way home from a Gulf tour, told the newspaper that the plan called for each municipality in the occupied territories to be "adopted" by a wealthy one in an oil-producing country.

According to reports from the occupied West Bank, Eastern Jerusalem will be supported by Mecca, while Hebron and Gaza will get aid respectively from Medina and Riyadh. Abu Dhabi will be linked to Bethlehem, Beit Sahur and Beit Jala.

Kuwait would adopt Nabulus and Jenin, and Libya would look after Qalqilya and Khan Yunis. Algiers would take care of Ramallah, Bira would be supported by a city from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Jericho would be assisted by Sharjah, according to the reports.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	567.0	573.0
U.S. dollar	329.0	331.0
German mark	139.7	140.1
French franc	66.6	66.9
Swiss franc	130.6	131.0
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.2	37.4
Saudi riyal	93.4	93.6
Lebanese pound	108.7	109.1
Syrian pound	80.8	81.0
Iraqi dinar	947.0	950.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,148.0	1,152.0
Egyptian pound	480.0	485.0
Libyan dinar	780.0	770.0
UAE dirham	84.4	84.8

## Seminar starts on role of managers

AMMAN (JNA). -- A seminar on administrative procedures and managerial skills started at the Institute of Public Administration Saturday. Industry and Commerce Dr. Najmedine Dajani, who opened the seminar on behalf of His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, told the conferees that Jordan, realising the importance of industrial development, had allocated 30 per cent of projected investment in the five-year plan to the industrial sector.

The government considers its efforts to raise the professional standard of Jordanian workers as its best investment, he added.

The seminar, attended by a number of Arab experts on administration, will discuss the role managers should play in the running of industrial concerns and the ways of raising their capabilities and enabling them to cope with development requirements, social changes and economic planning.

## UNESCO EXPERTS DISCUSS HOUSING PROBLEMS

AMMAN (JNA). -- Officials of the Housing Corporation Saturday discussed with two visiting experts from the U.N. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) housing problems, financing of projects, building techniques used in Jordan and the training of manual workers.

Conferees also discussed the possibility of holding a conference in an Arab country under UNESCO supervision to discuss housing problems in the region.

The meeting was attended by the deputy director general of the Housing Corporation and other officials.

The two UNESCO experts paid a visit to Al Hashimiyeh Workers Village which comprises 1,000 housing units. Costing JD 2.5 million, the project should be complete by September.

## ALO head meets Hassan

AMMAN (JNA). -- His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, received the Director General of the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO), Dr. Al Tayeb Al Ghudairi, in his office Saturday. They reviewed a draft agreement for cooperation between Jordan and the ALO.

Also discussed was the forthcoming visit to Geneva by Prince Hassan, who will be the guest of honour at an International Labour Organisation meet there in June.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Labour Issam Ajlouni and the president of the Amman Chamber of Industry.

Dr. Al Khudairi is on an official visit to Jordan as part of his tour of Arab countries to discuss means of supporting the ALO.

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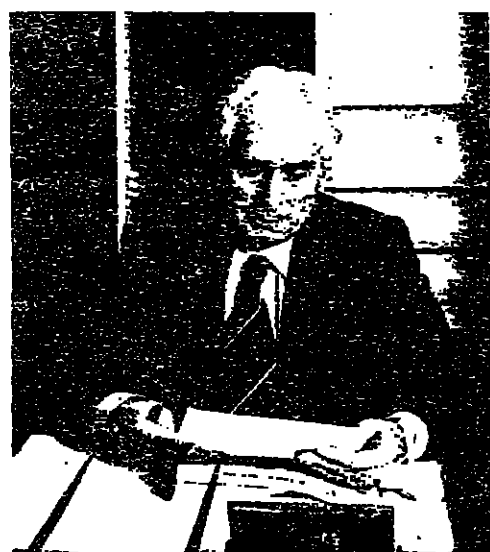
# ARAB BANK

## LIMITED

ESTABLISHED IN 1930



### 47<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL REPORT 1976



#### DEAR SHAREHOLDERS,

It is my pleasure to submit to you the Board of Directors' Report on the results of your institution for the year 1976. This is the forty-seventh annual report of the Arab Bank.

You will observe from the accompanying Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account that your institution has reached record figures, nearly doubling those of 1975 which in turn were twice as high as in 1974. As a result of this swift and healthy growth the Arab Bank was included among the top three hundred banks of the non-communist world in 1975. We are hoping that the 1976 figures will help your institution to attain an even higher rank.

Notwithstanding this phenomenal growth, your institution managed to keep a high liquidity ratio and to increase its reserves, in line with its policy to remain strong, and unimpeded by local or international crises.

The Balance Sheet Total rose from JD 853 million at the end of 1975 to JD 1372 million, an increase of 61%. Most of this was due to a Deposit growth of 45%, from JD 469 million at the end of 1975 to JD 682 million in 1976. Guarantees, Credits & Acceptances rose from JD 360 million to JD 659 million, an increase of 83%. The activities of your institution in this field increased with the increase in the number and volume of the evergrowing development projects in the Arab world, in irrigation, industry, electric power, construction, communication systems and other public services. In 1976 the total value of letters of credit and collection bills executed through our branches for the import of goods reached JD 605 million, while the value of goods exported through the same channels amounted to JD 121 million. Our branches issued on behalf of clients and correspondents guarantees for projects in the Arab countries totalling JD 562 million. In addition, Loans to Customers rose from JD 204 million to JD 281 million. You will observe from all this the extent of your institution's participation in the development of the Arab economy.

I am pleased to inform you that the Bank's capital has been doubled to become eleven million Jordan dinars (approximately U.S. \$ 33 million) by distributing a new share for every share held on 25.12.1976, thereby putting into effect the General Assembly's decision of 26.3.1976. This increase has been allocated from the voluntary reserve. The new shares will partake in the dividends of 1977. Your Board of Directors has also recommended the payment of JD 1,100,000 as dividends for 1976 at the rate of JD 2 per old share (20% of the par value of the share).

I am confident that the Arab Bank will continue to grow and to share more in the development and prosperity of the Arab world.

In conclusion, it is deeply regretted that the fighting which continued in Lebanon has resulted in enormous losses both in life and property. This, as you all know, has brought the economy and the government system to a standstill for more than eighteen months. It is the duty of the Lebanese to try to forget what has happened and to begin building a new Lebanon based on co-operation and goodwill so that Lebanon can resume its earlier role in the Arab world.

As far as the usurped Arab land is concerned the Zionists, as the whole world now knows, adhere to their policy of continued expansion and occupation and the Arabs can rescue the occupied territory only through unity and determination.

I am looking forward to the day when the Arab homeland will be a solid entity with its rights regained and its proper place attained especially that it lacks neither human nor material potential.

*Abdul Maheed Abdul Hameed Shoman*

ABDUL MAJEED SHOMAN  
Chairman of the Board of Directors

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st. DECEMBER, 1976

ASSETS	1976 JD	1975 JD	LIABILITIES	1976 JD	1975 JD
Cash in Hand & at Banks . . . . .	392,342,354	255,010,305	Deposits & Other Accounts . . . . .	681,627,818	468,587,394
Items in Transit (between branches) . . . . .	4,392,816	—	Items in Transit (between branches) . . . . .	—	3,274,040
Bonds (Government & Other). . . . .	24,305,490	25,184,881	Capital Authorized & Fully Paid (JD 10 per share) . . . . .	11,000,000	5,500,000
Investments (Including Subsidiaries). . . . .	6,202,927	4,732,999	Statutory Reserve . . . . .	6,000,000	4,750,000
Bills Discounted . . . . .	33,078,119	23,302,571	General Reserve . . . . .	10,000,000	7,000,000
Loans to Customers . . . . .	248,084,506	181,177,019	Voluntary Reserve . . . . .	3,000,000	2,750,000
Bank Premises (less depreciation) . . . . .	2,266,119	1,780,728	Net Profit (for distribution) . . . . .	1,106,312	1,106,125
Furniture & Equipment (less depreciation) . . . . .	753,171	596,383	TOTAL LIABILITIES . . . . .	712,734,130	492,967,559
Other Assets . . . . .	1,308,628	1,182,673	Guarantees, Credits & Acceptances (per contra) . . . . .	659,030,004	360,499,837
TOTAL ASSETS . . . . .	712,734,130	492,967,559	TOTAL . . . . .	1,371,764,134	853,467,396
Customers' Liability on Guarantees, Credits & Acceptances (per contra) . . . . .	659,030,004	360,499,837			
TOTAL . . . . .	1,371,764,134	853,467,396			

KHALID ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

ONE JORDAN DINAR (JD 1) = U.S. \$ 3.02 (approximately)

ABDUL MAJEED ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN  
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS

#### STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st. 1976

	1976 JD	1975 JD
OPERATING INCOME		
INTEREST RECEIVED . . . . .	27,722,770	20,656,292
COMMISSIONS . . . . .	13,481,415	8,010,782
INCOME FROM EXCHANGE . . . . .	6,981,272	4,565,163
OTHER INCOME . . . . .	3,715,955	3,128,637
	51,901,412	36,360,874
OPERATING EXPENSES & PROVISIONS		
STAFF SALARIES & COMPENSATION, DEPRECIATION, INTEREST PAID, TAXES & OTHER EXPENSES . . . . .	39,997,262	32,374,749
NET PROFIT FOR APPROPRIATION . . . . .	11,904,150	3,986,125
DEDUCT :		
TRANSFER TO STATUTORY RESERVE . . . . .	1,250,000	1,050,000
TRANSFER TO GENERAL RESERVE . . . . .	4,177,838	500,000
TRANSFER TO VOLUNTARY RESERVE* . . . . .	5,370,000	1,330,000
BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION . . . . .	1,106,312	1,106,125
ALLOCATIONS PROPOSED :		
DIVIDENDS (JD 2 per old share) . . . . .	1,100,000	1,100,000
DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION . . . . .	6,312	6,125

\* Of which JD 5.5 million went to Capital before the accounts were closed.

#### SISTER INSTITUTIONS, SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES

ARAB BANK (OVERSEAS) LIMITED ZURICH, TALACKER 21 GENEVA, 1, Quai du Mont-Blanc	UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET EUROPEENNES (UBAE) S.A. LUXEMBOURG, P.O.B. 115 FRANKFURT/MAIN, P.O.B. 4487
ARAB BANK (NIGERIA) LTD. LAGOS, P.O.B. 1114 KANO, P.O.B. 318 APAPA, P.O.B. 537 ISOLO (Mushin) LAGOS	UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES (UBAF) PARIS, P.O.B. 125 Le France 4, Rue Ancelle - 82202 NEUILLY - S/SEINE
THE ARAB & MORGAN GREN- FELL FINANCE CO. LIMITED LONDON ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE, 9, IRONMONGER LANE, LONDON EC2V 8EY ENGLAND	ARAB BANK MAROC CASABLANCA, P.O.B. 810 RABAT, P.O.B. 440
ARAB JAPANESE FINANCE LIMITED (UBAN) HONG KONG 3rd FLOOR, SOLAR HOUSE 28 Des Voeux Road, Central	(UBAF) ARAB AMERICAN BANK, NEW YORK 345 PARK AVE. NEW YORK N.Y. 10022

#### BRANCHES

UNITED KING- DOM	ARABIAN GULF:	LEBANON
2 Branches in London THE CITY PARK LANE	BAHRAIN Manama Muharrag Qudabiyah (Ma- nama) Offshore Banking Unit (Manama) AJMAN Ajman DUBAI Dubai Ajmaktoum St. (Dubai) RAS ALKHAIMAH Ras Alkhaimah Nakheel (Ras Alkhaimah) JORDAN AMMAN Jabal Amman (Amman) Jabal Hirssein (Amman) Luwelbdeh (Amman) Mahatta St. (Amman) Wahdat (Amman) AQABA HED ZERKA	BEIRUT RAS BEIRUT TRIPOLI BAB TABBANEH (Tripoli) RESEARCH DE- PARTMENT Beirut  UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  ABU DHABI Abu Dhabi Shaikh Hamdan St. (Abu Dhabi) Ajman  SHARJAH Sharjah  QATAR  DOHA ALKHALEEJ ST. (Doha)





## ARAB BANK LIMITED

### COMMENTS ON THE 1976 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### BALANCE SHEET TOTAL

The Balance Sheet Total as at the end of 1976 reached JD 1,371,764,134, an increase of 61% over the year 1975. This increase is mainly due to the surge of surplus funds and the increasing number of development projects in the Arab countries. Alongside this expansion, your institution has maintained its already strong position in terms of liquidity and reserves.

#### CAPITAL AND RESERVES

In accordance with the resolution taken by your General Assembly in its Extraordinary Meeting held on 26th March 1976 the Share Capital of the Bank has been doubled, from JD 5,500,000 to JD 11,000,000 after permission was obtained from the Authorities concerned.

To the Voluntary Reserve, JD 5,370,000 was allocated from the year's Profit, and JD 380,000 was transferred from the reserves of some branches. Thus Voluntary Reserve before closing the balance sheet stood at JD 8,500,000, from which JD 5,500,000 was transferred to Capital, and upon closing the balance sheet the Capital stood at JD 11,000,000 and the Voluntary Reserve at JD 3,000,000.

The newly issued shares will earn dividends as from January 1st 1977.

Other allocations from the year's profit to the reserves were as follows:

- JD 1,250,000 was added to the Statutory Reserve; its balance becomes JD 8,000,000.
- JD 4,177,838 was added to the General Reserve; its balance becomes JD 10,000,000.

In consideration of all these allocations the Shareholders' equity amounts to JD 30 million.

#### DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

##### DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

The balance of this item rose to JD 681,627,818, an increase of JD 213,040,424 (45%) over the previous year. This noticeable increase manifests the customers' continued confidence in your institution and we are proud to say that this has been achieved in spite of our practice of offering our depositors rates of interest below those offered by our local competitors. Our policy is to utilize deposits in well-studied and secured loans.

#### CASH IN HAND AND AT BANKS

Cash in Hand and at Banks increased by JD 137,332,049 over the year 1975 to become JD 392,342,354. This represents a high liquidity ratio of 58%. Had we taken into account the marketable bonds and notes, the ratio would have risen to 61%. Such high ratios fall in line with our established policy as you will recall from our previous reports.

#### LOANS AND BILLS DISCOUNTED

Loans and Bills Discounted have registered a noticeable increase, JD 78,683,035 over the previous year, which reflects the active role of your institution in promoting development and industrial projects in the Arab countries. 15% of the balance of this item is against goods the unloading of which takes a long time (2 to 6 months in some cases) due to congestion at some Arab ports.

Loans also comprise JD 30 million as participations in international syndicated loans, with the Arab Bank acting as manager, co-manager or member in selling groups. Most of these loans are granted to Arab countries.

#### BONDS

The balance of Bonds was JD 24,305,490 against JD 25,184,881 in the previous year. The balance includes JD 7,985,729 invested in Arab government bonds and JD 16,319,761 in foreign government bonds and bonds guaranteed by international banks. Market values of most of these bonds at the year-end were higher than their book values.

#### DOCUMENTARY CREDITS, GUARANTEES AND ACCEPTANCES

The balance of this item continued its upward trend in the course of the year. This was due to the ever-increasing economic activity in the Arab countries largely manifested by the numerous development and construction projects, performance of which necessitates the importation of various types of equipment and the issuance of guarantees.

The following table shows the volume of transactions executed by the branches of the Bank for importation and exportation and the guarantees issued by them during each of the last five years:

	(JD Million)				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Importation	103	147	264	480	605
Exportation	19	33	73	181	121
Guarantees	20	40	65	134	582

The 1976 balance of this item is composed of: JD 219,645,578 for outstanding documentary credits; JD 433,325,387 for guarantees still in effect (of which JD 113,382,593 is for guarantees issued at request of other banks) and JD 6,059,039 for acceptances.

#### EARNINGS

Gross Earnings increased from JD 36,360,874 in 1975 to JD 51,901,412 in 1976.

Expenses were also up, reaching JD 39,997,262 at year's end. This is due to the increase in interest paid, depreciations, provisions, taxes as well as staff salaries and fringe benefits, including the Provident Fund and the medical services. After deduction of all those expenses a net profit of JD 11,904,150 was left over.

Your Board recommends the allocation of a total amount of JD 10,797,838 from the net profit to the Reserves (JD 5,500,000 was transferred from the Voluntary Reserve to the Capital before the accounts were closed). The Board is also pleased to recommend the allocation of JD 1,100,000 as dividends at the rate of JD 2 per each old share to be distributed to the Shareholders as from May 2nd, 1977.

The remaining balance of net profit, JD 6,312, will be paid as remuneration to the members of the Board according to their attendance of the Board meetings held during the year.

#### NEW BRANCHES

Five new branches commenced business during the year: Shaikh Hamdan Street, Abu Dhabi (U.A.E.) on 1st January; Al Khaleej Street, Doha, (Qatar) on 10th January; Al Maktoum Street, Dubai (U.A.E.) on 1st February; Park Lane, London (U.K.) on 1st June and the Offshore Banking Unit in Manama (Bahrain) on 10th July. This brings the number of branches operating in the above mentioned countries to the following: 10 in the United Arab Emirates, 4 in Bahrain, 3 in Oman, 2 in Qatar and 2 in the United Kingdom, which brings the total number of Arab Bank branches to 51.

Another Offshore Banking Unit will be opened in Cairo early in 1977. Two new branches are also scheduled to be opened, one in Salala, Sultanate of Oman and the other in Umm Al-Qaiwan, (U.A.E.). We have also submitted the necessary application for the opening of a branch in Fujairah (U.A.E.).

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Abdel Hamid A. Shoman was appointed on 28th September 1976 by the Board as a new Member. Mr. Shoman joined the Bank five years ago and during that time he was Regional Manager in Manama, (Bahrain). We hope that the General Assembly will approve this new appointment.

#### TRAINING CENTRE

In view of the continued growth of the activities of your institution and the opening of new branches a training centre was established in Amman late in 1975. New candidates have to pass certain aptitude tests prepared by the Centre in order to assess their abilities, and to help their proper placement. The Centre uses programmed lessons with audiovisual means in the instruction courses given, and already several groups of trainees have graduated.

The Centre plans to extend its activities to other areas outside Jordan and to provide refreshing courses to old employees.

# Australian plan to extend fishing zone causes problems

The Geneva conference on the plan to set up a \$6 billion fund to stabilise commodity prices was a "complete and utter failure" the spokesman for the Third World countries at the 107 nation talks said. The four weeks long negotiations failed because the Western industrialised nations and the socialist states "were not ready or willing to negotiate." Both rich and poor stuck to their own ideas about a fund and refused to compromise. The real casualty must be the so-called North-South Dialogue in Paris.

GENEVA, (Gemin). — It was brave, but totally unconvincing for delegates to the UNCTAD Common Fund Conference to prolong the agony past April Fool's day and on into the early hours of the following Sunday morning. It is hard to imagine a more dispiriting, costly and counterproductive four weeks.

A last-minute attempt to find a face-saving formula set bleary-eyed delegates wondering if, as at UNCTAD 4 in Nairobi last May, the final hours might result in a dramatic compromise.

There was no drama, only a resigned statement by Herbert Walker, the Jamaican chairman of the conference, which sounded suspiciously like an epitaph on the still-born Common Fund. He announced that "it would seem desirable" for the conference to reconvene no later than November, and that it "appears to me that there is a large consensus that a Common Fund should be established."

This was all the four weeks yielded: A possible follow-up conference, a request for more information, and a firm conviction among both developed and developing nations that the other had obstinately turned down yet another opportunity to understand the other's position.

The problem has been that resolution 93 IV made in Nairobi setting up this conference, was totally ambiguous and meant all things to all countries. Rather like a guilty conscience it was bound to haunt future endeavours.

Western nations, particularly the United States, fear that the fund -- which would act as a financial link between several commodity agreements -- would be a far-reaching new aid institution. UNCTAD had proposed a fund which would be capital of \$6 billion. But the West has always been concerned that it would be subject to the vicarious and even eccentric control of Third World producers, and that it could push up prices and so fuel inflation. Nairobi allowed them to expect that this conference would clarify the doubts.

But each point of clarification raised by the West was looked on here as a diversionary tactic by the developing bloc, which was given to understand that the conference would be a "negotiation" -- which meant getting a political commitment to the fund. The details would follow.

They appeared to get that commitment from the nine EEC governments after the recent Rome summit meeting. But, however galling, U.S. agreement was once again needed to make any fund work. U.S. agreement was withheld. The delegation explained charitably that it had no prior objection to a fund at the outset. But when repeated four weeks, many tantrums and several hundred thousand dollars later, it didn't sound so reassuring. Whatever concessions President Carter is prepared to make to keep the Third World -- particularly OPEC -- sweet, it clearly does not extend to equal partnership in a Common Fund.

At the outset it appeared as though there might be two kinds of funds on the table -- a "minimum" fund which would act as a link of some kind between a number of commodity agreements, and a "maximum" fund, which would include this link, but also contain "further measures" to help the poorest producers diversify out of dependence on single commodities and improve their production.

The minimum fund, it appeared, might be acceptable to the Western countries. The individual commodity agreements would be in the form of buffer stocks, and several delegations made the point that the tin buffer stock had succeeded in stabilising prices -- the Third World's chief demand. The main issue then would have been how to get finance for this fund, and what relationship it would have to the individual, autonomous and self-financing stocks.

The United States government orders the arrest of Soviet trawlers fishing within its newly-declared 200-mile fishing zone. Thus, a big power with the necessary force protects its sea riches. But what of other, smaller nations which will also want to push their limits out? Australia is contemplating doing so but if it does it will have an enormous area to watch, since it has 12,000 miles of coastline. At present the Australian navy has just 12 fast, small patrol boats.

CANBERRA, (Gemin). — If Australia made an immediate unilateral declaration of a 200-mile fishing zone 200 or more foreign boats would be technically fishing illegally in Australian waters -- and that would cause the government a lot of headaches.

The possibility of such a declaration is not so far off. The United States did it on January 1, the Soviet Union did it last month, the Canadians have done it. The Japanese are soon to do it.

Australia's Foreign Minister, Andrew Peacock, warned in October last year that unless some progress was made at the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference in New York in May, Australia "will feel bound to consider acting unilaterally in regard to a 200-mile exclusive economic zone."

The stakes are high and they do not just include the vast quantities of succulent prawns and tuna that abound off the Australian coast. There are also the riches of the seabed -- and that includes oil. The number of foreign fishing boats around the Australian coast varies almost daily, but the defence department together with the fisheries division of the department of primary industry keep a close watch on exactly who is fishing where. Our main visitors come from Taiwan and Japan, but there is also a sprinkling of ships from Indonesia, the Soviet Union, and North and South Korea. The Japanese boats come very well-equipped and fitted for handling huge cargoes of tuna and there is an arrangement with the Australian government which allows them access to Australian ports for replenishing and re-victualling. The Taiwanese boats are the very opposite. They are usually small, miserably-equipped craft that constantly amaze other fisher-

If the West had reached common position on this stocking fund it would have posed a real dilemma for the developing block in negotiations. Throughout, the Africans made it clear that they would settle for nothing less than the maximum fund, with special measures -- for the simple reason that stabilisation is not their main concern. They produce goods where stocking is either impossible or less important than improving productivity (like bananas and oils).

The Latin Americans, however, who are mainly concerned with stabilising prices of the "core" commodities like copper and sugar, would probably have settled for the stocking fund. But in the end disagreement within the West meant that it didn't come to serious split within the developing group.

The whole four weeks was a pallid return of Nairobi down to the depressing lack of stature of block leaders.

The merits of the fund itself as a way of stabilising the export earnings of producers and allowing them to diversify out of dependence was all but submerged beneath the recriminations. Certainly the fund is either dead or a lame-duck as a result of the meeting.

It is 17 years now since UNCTAD first addressed itself to stabilisation of commodity ear-

nings. Even if discussions do continue, there is a real chance that the fund will soon be dead of boredom as well as misunderstanding.

The cost of the image, and the purse, of the United Nations of these four weeks has been immense. Over 100 delegations came. The bill for air fares and the \$47 dollar a day expenses cannot be less than \$1 million.

The immediate loser is UNCTAD and its Sri Lankan Secretary-General, Gamini Corea, who is the real father of the fund. A complex, intelligent and withdrawn man, Mr. Corea emerged with credit from Nairobi, and a reputation as an astute Third World negotiator. This meeting has been a disaster for him and his secretariat.

But the real casualty has been the North-South Dialogue. Producers, it has been made clear, will be more aggressive in future commodity discussions. The West and the U.S. have throughout counted on the fact that they are still a buyers' market in all but oil. But for the moment the Common Fund, despite its long gestation period, has promised too much too soon. In the end it fell foul of the totally self-interested and suspicious relationship between commodity producers and consumers -- the very relationship, ironically, that it was trying to change.

## Commodity conference failed due to parties unwilling to negotiate

months before they are operational.

There is one squadron of aged SP2H Neptune planes based at Townsville in North Queensland and a squadron of P3B Orion planes in Edinburgh in South Australia. There is an order for ten Lockheed P3C Orions but these will not be delivered until 1978 at the earliest and they will be used to replace the Neptunes.

The Australian defence forces are at their lowest ebb as far as surveillance equipment is concerned. There is just no way that the ships and boats presently operational can cope with protecting the Australian fishing grounds.

The government has decided to get four reconnaissance pallets for installation in the Royal Australian Air Force's F-111C fighter bombers, but it is unlikely that such sophisticated equipment will be used to track foreign fishing boats.

The chances of Australia announcing a 200 nautical mile zone have to be looked at in the context of the next law of the sea conference. There is considerable scepticism in official circles here that an agreement can be reached.

There is at the moment a deep division of opinion between the developed world and the Third World states, particularly over the question of an international regime for the sea bed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

So far, there has also been a feeling that a solution to the problems could be "too hard" and this increases the likelihood of a breakdown. President Carter's personal emissary, Elliot Richardson, has been trying to drum up support for keeping the conference alive.

Australia does not have quite the same coastal problems as states that are close to each other. An economic zone of 200 miles would not dramatically affect any of its near neighbours, with the exception of Papua New Guinea.

But it would affect those foreign visitors fishing in Australian waters. Just for the record, at a recent count, there were 75 Taiwanese boats, one Indonesian, 85 Japanese, and two Soviet vessels.

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## U.N. passes resolution to stop all investment in Southern Africa

UNITED NATIONS, New York, May 7 (AFP). — A U.N. commission yesterday called on multinational corporations to stop all further investment in white-ruled Southern Africa, and progressively disengage from the region.

The commission, on multinational corporations, also strongly condemned corporations which continued to collaborate with the region's "racist regimes" in contravention of U.N. resolutions.

It called on the home countries of such corporations to end this collaboration, and to submit annual reports to its multinational corporations centre on the activities of collaborating corporations, affiliates and subsidiaries.

The resolution was passed by 36 votes against four — the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany — with seven abstentions. American Delegate Seymour Rubin tried unsuccessfully to delay the vote on the "highest level".

The resolution was proposed

by 19 countries — Nigeria, Algeria, Angola, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malagasy Republic, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Colombia, South Yemen, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama and Yugoslavia.

## Daily advises Carter to withhold criticism at London summit

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AFP). — The Wall Street Journal urged President Jimmy Carter Friday to listen to advice from West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, rather than try to give them advice.

"On economic affairs, Mr. Carter should hold back his criticism of Germany and Japan as expeditiously as he withdrew his \$50 rebate," the daily commented on the summit of seven leading Western industrial nations opening in London today.

"Rather than exhorting them to make things easier for economically weak nations, any

U.S. administration should be joining with Germany and Japan to urge the weak nations to follow sounder economic policies."

"A lame England or Italy that must constantly ask for new loan infusions from abroad to support socialist indiscipline is just as much a drag on the U.S. economy as a lame New York," the paper added.

"The Ford administration, working closely with Germany and Japan, managed to impose some disciplines. Mr. Carter would do well to listen to a bit to Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Fukuda in London about how and why this was done."

## UAE warns that U.S. firms defying the Arab boycott will be blacklisted

ABU DHABI, May 7 (AFP). — The president of the Abu Dhabi chamber of commerce warned today that local businessmen would blacklist U.S. firms that defy the Arab boycott of Israel.

Ahmad Al Massoud said businessmen from Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates' largest oil producer, would take contracts elsewhere if American companies complied with tough new U.S. anti-boycott legislation.

U.S. companies have contracts worth billions of dollars to build pipelines, refineries,

petrochemical plants and various other projects in the Emirates and the Arab World, which is waging economic warfare against Israel.

Business firms operating in the Middle East recently won some relief from the strict measure passed by the House of Representatives when an agreement was struck leaving some of the borderline cases to be decided by the commerce department.

The house-passed bill would have made it illegal for American firms to comply with the Arab boycott in any way.

## Japan's Fukuda warns that world economic situation may be worse than the 30's

LONDON, May 7 (R). — Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda warned Friday that the world economic situation may be more serious than in the depression of the 1930's.

"We must find our way out of this situation and the evil history must not be allowed to repeat itself," Mr. Fukuda told reporters on his arrival here for the weekend summit of leading non-communist industrial nations.

Mr. Fukuda said: "You all recall those years when the economies of the world were in confusion. In order to overcome

this an international economic conference was called.

"The conference was a failure because there was too much conflict in interests among nations. This triggered off some unfortunate events which started in 1939.

"The situation we find ourselves in today is all too reminiscent. It may be even more serious."

Also attending the conference are the leaders of West Germany, France, Britain, Canada, the United States and Italy.

## U.S. Congress bars any economic aid to Vietnam

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AFP). — The state department yesterday confirmed that the United States will not be giving Vietnam any kind of economic aid.

Confirmation came after the House of Representatives Thursday night approved a motion banning even the discussion of such aid.

A few days ago the first round of U.S.-Vietnamese talks on normalising mutual relations opened in Paris. The talks are to resume within two weeks, and the U.S. has already said it will not oppose Vietnam's membership in the United Nations.

The House of Representatives vote was 266 for, 131 against. The view here is that the vote will make the next round of the Paris talks more difficult. The head of the U.S. delegation, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke, has returned to Washington.

Officials say they do not know if the Vietnamese will make their request for economic aid a precondition to normalising U.S.-Vietnamese relations.

Congressional sources meanwhile said that the U.S. has told Vietnam it is ready to exchange ambassadors and that President Jimmy Carter is ready to lift the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam as soon as the

two countries have resumed diplomatic relations.

The Vietnamese meanwhile argue that the U.S. undertook the obligation, when it signed the 1973 ceasefire agreement, to take active part in the economic reconstruction of Vietnam. Hanoi has put forward an aid figure of \$5,000 million.

But former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has argued that the commitment became null and void with the massive intervention of North Vietnamese troops into the South before the fall of Saigon.

The Carter administration agrees with this interpretation.

## Europeans use Japan as scapegoat claim Japanese

LONDON, May 7 (AFP). — Japanese shipbuilders hit back Friday at European criticisms that they are monopolising an excessive share of the world's ship orders.

In a survey of Japan's maritime industries published by Lloyd's newspaper, Lloyd's list, they claim that they are used as scapegoats for the Western countries' internal problems and lack of efforts to achieve high efficiency and productivity.

## Australian airport controllers strike cripples all flights

MELBOURNE, May 7 (R). — Australian air traffic controllers went on strike over pay at midnight, halting all international and domestic flights.

It was the second walk-out in a week of the 900 controllers, after the Australian Public Service Board rejected their claim for a 36 per cent salary increase.

The stoppage, to last at least 48 hours, has affected an estimated 95,000 passengers.

The Australian international

airline Qantas, said the stoppage had forced cancellation of 40 flights from Sydney and left 20,000 of its passengers stranded.

British Airways said 6,000 of its passengers were stranded at Sydney airport.

The controllers struck for 12 hours a week ago, but returned to work pending new pay talks.

The public service board yesterday declared the pay claim was not justified.

## Britain's balance of payments is moving faster than expected toward surplus

LONDON, (LPS). — Progress and setbacks along the road to agreement on a third year of voluntary wage restraint are likely to loom large in news from Britain during coming weeks.

There will be various alarms and apparent crisis points. Many of the annual union conferences will doubtless declare themselves opposed to further wage restraint. Many trade union leaders will catch the headlines with apparently hostile speeches. There may be some further unrest of the kind already experienced at British Leyland and Heathrow Airport.

Such manifestations naturally fascinate the media. They are inherent in what will essentially be a hard and difficult bargaining process. But they will not make eventual agreement any the less likely. And they should not be allowed to distract attention from progress towards other economic objectives.

While the government attaches a good deal of importance to a further year of voluntary wage restraint, it is only one element in a batch of policies intended to moderate inflation, improve the balance of pay-

ments, and stimulate investment.

So far as any firm conclusions can be drawn from recent statistics, progress in all these areas appears to be patchy but broadly in the right direction. Britain's balance of payments seems to be moving towards surplus rather faster than anticipated. While the inflation rate remains far too high, progress on underlying measures, such as control of the money supply and restriction of the growth of public expenditure, has been very successful. Sterling has enjoyed a period of strength in foreign markets, permitting interest rates to fall to levels which should encourage some resurgence in industrial investment.

It is against this broad background that progress towards agreement on further wage restraint needs to be judged. The situation imposes many constraints on trade union leaders. With the money supply strictly controlled and industrial production showing little sign of growth, they are well aware that any wages "explosion" would increase unemployment, and sectional

gains would soon be wiped out by higher prices.

### Wage restraint

It is this economic logic, rather than any sentimental attachment to the "social contract", which makes eventual agreement by the trade union movement to a further year of wage restraint highly probable. The probability is reinforced by widespread understanding among rank and file trade union members that a further period of wage restraint is necessary to reduce inflation and preserve jobs.

So far, neither the government nor the trade union movement has put forward specific proposals, but there is a general consensus that "stage 3" will have to be more flexible than previous stages. What might emerge is some relatively low "norm" to be generally applied, plus a further margin which could be locally negotiated to restore differentials or cater for special interests. The important point for the British economy is, of course, to keep the overall increase in wages over the next year down to the level at which it will not fuel inflation.

One of the psychological difficulties government spokesmen will face in their talks with the trade unions will be a background of continuing inflation at an annual rate of 16-17 per cent. With price increases resulting from last year's falls in sterling and recent increases in commodity prices still to work through to the retail price index, Britain may well appear to be fighting a losing battle against inflation during the next few months.

### Brighter outlook

Longer term, however, the outlook is much brighter. The latest money supply figures showed a rise of less than 0.1 per cent in the four weeks to mid-March, and this was actually the first rise since mid-November. Over 11 months, the rise in the money supply was only 5.25 per cent. This is far below the 9-13 per cent commitment made to the IMF, and it represents a fall in the money stock in real terms after adjusting for inflation.

This is only one of many powerful forces exercising a deflationary influence on Britain's economy. The strict and successful limitation of public expenditure is another, and so, too, is the current wage moderation against a background of rising prices. The latest retail sales figures were the lowest for nearly five years, testifying to the extent to which the British economy has been undergoing a deflationary "squeeze".

This is harsh medicine, but it augurs well for some appreciable reduction in the inflation rate later this year or early next year.

The severity of the monetary "squeeze" is in fact, leading to discussion in the city on the possibilities of some relaxation to give a modest boost to economic recovery. It seems unlikely that the chancellor, after introducing a modest fiscal stimulus in last month's budget, would contemplate such measures until the hoped-for fall in the inflation rate occurs, and the apparent improving trend in the balance of payments is confirmed.

On present form, this happy conjunction of events should take place next year. It will be an appropriate reward for stringent measures which have put the British economy in far better shape than seemed possible a year ago.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

\* BUENOS AIRES, May 7 (R). — A nine men Egyptian trade mission headed by Trade and Supply Minister Zakaria Tawfiq Abdul Fattah arrived here today to strengthen economic relations with Argentina. They came from Uruguay on the second leg of a Latin American tour which will also include Paraguay and Peru.

\* CASABLANCA, May 7 (R). — The Moroccan oil refining company Samir will borrow 100 million Saudi Arabian rials (about \$28.3 million U.S.) on the Eurobond Market, the Moroccan news agency MAP reported Friday. It will be the first operation of its kind expressed in Saudi Arabian rials, approved by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, and it is being arranged by the International Arab Investment Bank.

\* TOKYO, May 7 (AFP). — Japan hopes to resume chrome-steel exports to the United States as the Tokyo government fears that prolonged suspension may seriously damage Japanese trade and industry, informed sources said today. The sources said the government decided today to notify Washington of its "readiness" to begin talks on the matter.

\* NEW DELHI, May 7 (AFP). — A Bangladesh delegation arrived here yesterday to formalise an agreement from the recent understanding reached over the sharing of waters in the common River Ganges. The understanding was reached last month during a visit to Dacca by Indian Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram.

\* OSLO, May 7 (R). — Norway has indefinitely postponed test drilling of new oil and gas deposits off its north coast because of last month's accident on the Bravo rig in the North Sea, a government minister told parliament yesterday. In response to demands from opposition parties and environmentalists, drilling in the northern fields, believed to be even richer than those in the North Sea, would not begin next year as planned. Up to 21,000 tons of oil and 10,000 tons of gas escaped from the Bravo oil rig in Norway's Ekofisk field last month when a safety valve failed. It was brought under control last Friday after gushing for eight days.

### SITUATION WANTED

College graduate with long experience in Arabic and English translation, government and public relations. Currently employed with American newspaper. Seeking employment in Jordan. For more information call Sager Hattar, tel. 74716.

### CONSTANTINE THEODORY

specialised in teaching classical and colloquial Arabic

Tel. 41600, Amman, Jordan.

## THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)  
Edited by Herb Ettenson

### THE LAND OF NOD

By Henry Hook

- |                |                |                |                  |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 Riskey       | 40 Harass      | 82 Explosive   | 116 British      |
| 2 Ingredient   | 41 Demure      | 83 Thesaurus   | composer         |
| 3 Twinge       | 44 Until now   | 84 Pronoun for | 117 Small boat,  |
| 4 Garment      | 47 Weight      | 85 Caesar      | in Spain         |
| 5 size         | 48 allowance   | 86 Island, in  | 118 Oklahoman,   |
| 6 Shoestring   | 49 Upstairs    | 87 Land of     | 120 Lee's group: |
| 7 Use up       | 50 chamber     | 88 Land of     | abbr.            |
| 8 Essayist     | 52 Sleep dur-  | 89 Grandfather | 123 Question     |
| 9 Sound por-   | 53 winter      | 90 Land of     | for Frere        |
| 10 tions of    | 54 Leftovers   | 91 Land of     | Jacques          |
| 11 telecasts   | 55 Hammerin'   | 92 Land of     | 126 Lullaby      |
| 12 Hooky, GI   | 56 Hank        | 93 Used to be  | finale           |
| 13 style       | 57 Goes out    | 94 Freudian    | 129 Width times  |
| 14 Penetrate   | 58 with        | 95 Salary      | length           |
| 15 Houston     | 59 Turk. flag  | 96 Dromedary   | 130 Garden       |
| 16 school      | 60 Juliet      | 97 Hindu       | flower           |
| 17 It's girl's | 61 Low's org.  | 98 Prince      | 132 Melville     |
| 18 name        | 62 Hosp. per-  | 99 Yesterday's | work             |
| 19 Festive     | 63 Unruly      | 100 Old song   | 133 Recolor, in  |
| 20 Dormant     | 64 gatherings  | 101 Old song   | and              |
| 21 Catskillan- | 65 South Seas  | 102 "— Rhythm" | 134 Fog          |
| 22 Patchwork   | 66 islands     | 103 See E2D    | DOWN             |
| 23 Baseball    | 67 Cassette    | 104 Has as a   | 135 Bjorn of     |
| 24 Giant       | 68 Side        | 105 goal       | the courts       |
| 25 Prepares    | 69 Camp        | 106 Met per-   | 137 Tangles      |
| 26 Rubs the    | 70 Revival     | 107 Man        | 138 Ohi          |
| 27 wrong way   | 71 Meeting cry | 108 Men        | 139 Tenth pre-   |
| 28 Disengage   | 72 Lyric from  | 109 Doesn't    | sident           |
| 29 "The Duke"  | 73 Berlin      | 110 pass       | 140 Unhurried    |
| 30 Won, Karpov | 74 Bring up    | 111 Wagner of  | 141 "Cabaret"    |
| 31 style       |                | 112 baseball   | costar           |

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 Boundary     | 13 Polish city | 40 — bien      | 55 Home of the |
| 2 Clumsy       | 14 Cal. beach  | 41 Urban pall  | brave          |
| 3 Guided       | 15 Expects     | 42 Sailors     | 56 Correct     |
| 4 missile      | 16 Lassie, for | 43 Movie dog   | texts          |
| 5 Lark         | 17 Cheer up    | 44 Blue Moon   | 57 Challenge   |
| 6 Way around   | 18 Card game   | 45 007 foe     | 58 Challenged  |
| 7 Dress style  | 19 Prof. Hig-  | 46 In name     | 64 "I would if |
| 8 Notches      | 20 You don't — | 47 only        | I could —"     |
| 9 Celt         | 21 Triumph     | 48 Lincoln     | 65 Hit         |
| 10 Capuchin    | 22 Bard's muse | 49 Rotten      | 66 Trees in    |
| 11 monkey      | 23 Odd         | 50 In a mean   | an area        |
| 12 Biceps      | 24 Article     | 51 Sultan's    | 67 "West Side  |
| 13 Worshipped  | 25 Mental      | 52 ladies      | Story" song    |
| 14 Oldtime     | 26 Mentality   | 53 Swimming    | 71 Rabbit or   |
| 15 actress Lee | 27 Chinese VIP | 54 Gentle as — | Fox            |
| 16 et al.      |                |                |                |

### Diagramless

- |               |               |                |              |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 Memorandum  | 22 Bow of a   | 37 Monastery   | 54 Ms. Bayes |
| 2 Consonant   | 23 Notice     | 38 Material    | 55 Chemists' |
| 3 Speed demon | 24 War god    | 39 Southern    | workshops    |
| 4 Mother —    | 25 Ruler      | 40 soldiers,   | 57 Greatest  |
| (relative)    | 26 Culture    | 41 for short   | amount       |
| 12 Necre      | 27 medium     | 42 Myth. man-  | 58 Work hard |
| 15 Attacks of | 28 Matched    | 43 Aunt: Sp.   | 59 At this   |
| chills and    | 29 collection | 44 Black-and-  | place        |
| fever         | 30 Butressed  | 45 yellow bird | 60 Mother —  |
| 16 Moved      | 31 Negative   | 46 — la la     | nursery      |
| smoothly      | 32 Mother —   | 47 It ruler    | rhymes       |
| 17 Halo       | 33 (homeland) | 48 Grate       | 61 Mother —  |
| 20 Sound of   | 34 "— vidl,   | 49 Apportion   | (bird)       |
| contentment   | 35 "vidl"     | 50 Ms. Little  | 62 Mother —  |
| 21 Tree —     |               |                | four soil    |

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### SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

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| 66 Entertainer | 11 Package     | 24 Lamp in-    | 32 Singles      | 46 Ancient    | 53 Solar disc |
| Joel           | 12 Atlas items | spector        | 34 Row          | violin        | 54 Wings      |
| 67 Asterisk    | 13 Willow      | 26 Army bigwig | 35 Wagon        | 48 Dove call  | 55 Philippine |
| DOWN           | 14 Be sneaky   | 27 Pretentious | 36 Presiden-    | 49 The Red    | island        |
| 1 Mother —     | 19 Grain       | 29 Mother —    | 38 Cut          | 50 Like a     | 56 Coffee     |
| (life force)   | beards         | (language)     | 40 Ulsters      | quagmire      | 57 Ger. title |
| 2 Yellow       | 30 Amen        | 39 Cong. per-  | 41 Gaelic       | 51 — T. Wash- | 58 Main part  |
| pliment        | 31 "Old Mother | sons: abbr.    | 42 Relative     | 52 Ger. city  | 59 Tatter     |
| 3 Gaffer's     | "— went to..." | 100 Saltpetre  | 109 Exit        | 118 Pacific   | 60 Owns       |
| needs          |                | 92 Room, in    | 101 Levantine   | islands       |               |
| 4 Make a       |                | Seville        | 110 Quarterback |               |               |
| boo-boo        |                |                | Joe             |               |               |
| 5 Weapons      |                |                |                 |               |               |
| 6 Loosen       |                |                |                 |               |               |
| 7 Coaster      |                |                |                 |               |               |
| 8 Pagoda       |                |                |                 |               |               |
| 9 Rascal       |                |                |                 |               |               |

### Last Week's Cryptograms

- Wow! For the first time, one keen politician keeps all his cool promises.
- It takes crackpots with jack to win the jackpot at one crack.
- Snappy busybodies had better go to "Y" to get their snappy bodies busy.
- Buy beautiful nosegay, bit of nostalgia.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1977

# Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Decide what it is you want from loved ones and the best manner in which you can make long-range goals to secure worthwhile goals. Be especially gentle with all who approach you for favors or assistance and you win their continuing support.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good time to get things done. You see new faces and make new friends. Avoid expressing extreme opinions.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Dwell on philosophical studies that can be helpful. Forget the past and concentrate on the new and more modern.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Trust your hunches and be out to where you can widen your horizons considerably. Mate or loved one is in a very cooperative mood.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Follow the Golden Rule in dealing with associates. Something important comes up that will take some time to handle. Be clever about it.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Try to be of help to others which can lead to lasting friendships. Devote some time to health-oriented activities.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good time to check wardrobe for busy days ahead. Some particular attention paid to mate pays off handsomely.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Finish up some minor chores and then out to the amusements you like most. Put more effort into having a firmer structure for every phase of your living.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get into philosophical studies that will elevate your consciousness. Try to please kin more.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Breaks are due to come your way. Money may come to you through the opposite sex or friends. Conditions brighten.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Confide in a good friend and gain the cooperation you need. Take time out for socializing.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Before you go out on social jaunts, clear up a misunderstanding with mate or loved one. It will be to your advantage.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A good friend can assist you in a job you have to perform if you ask for help. Be careful of your wallet.

## MAKE THE JORDAN TIMES WORK FOR YOU

An advertisement in the Jordan Times will be seen by some 10,000 people in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Don't you have anything to say to them?

To spread your word, contact the Jordan Times advertising department by phone at 67121, or in person at the Jordan Times - Al Ra'i building, on University Road.

## TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

### THE WALTONS: THE MINSTREL

A 19-year-old, self-styled, wandering minstrel named Jamie shows up on the Walton family and causes young Mary Ellen to forsake her family and run away from home.

### DOCUMENTARY: DESTINATION AMERICA

A one hour colour documentary about the emigration of the Poles to the U.S.

### MANNIX: SURVIVOR WHO WASN'T

Mannix investigates a case involving heroin and prostitution.

## OUT AND ABOUT

### CHINESE RESTAURANT

Firas Wings Hotel, Jabel Al Luweibdeh. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a la carte. Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

### QUICK MEAL

Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabel Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21063. Jabel Al Luweibdeh, Harouz Circle. Tel. 30646. Jabel Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21761. Also in Zerka and Irbid.

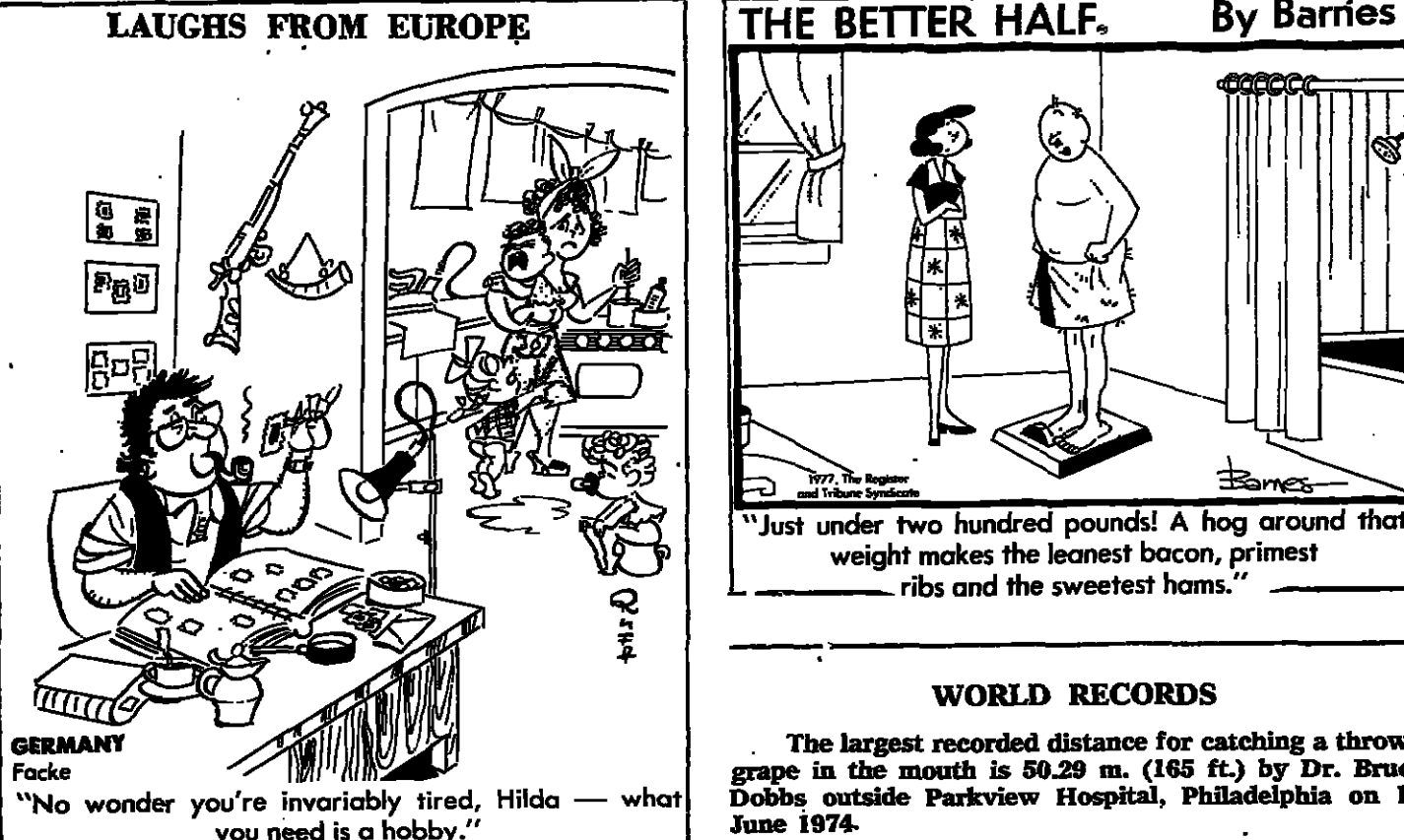
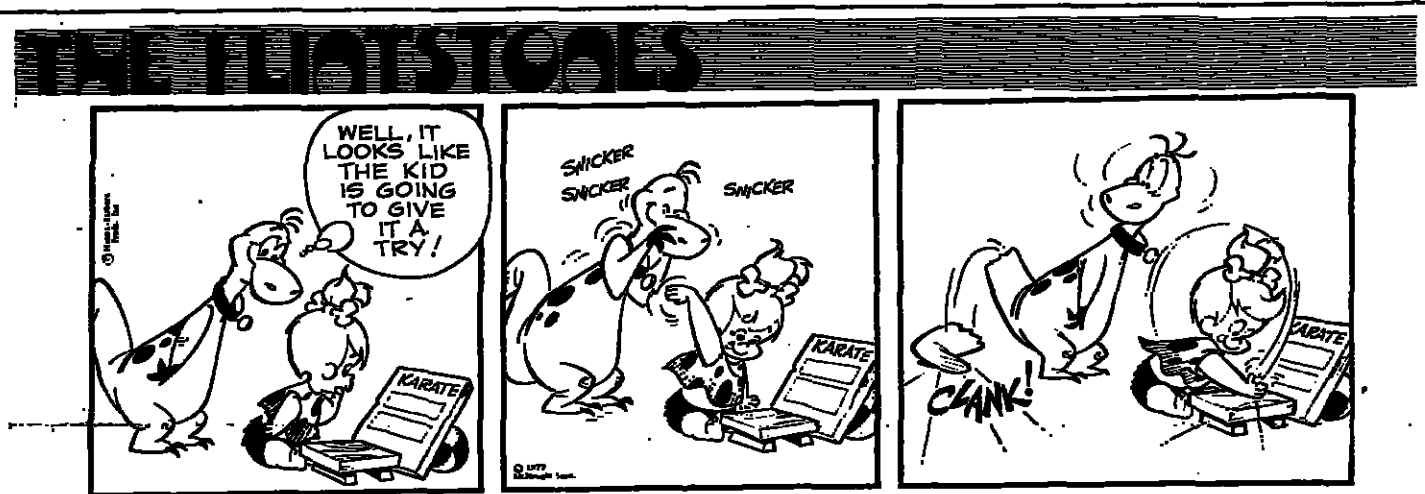
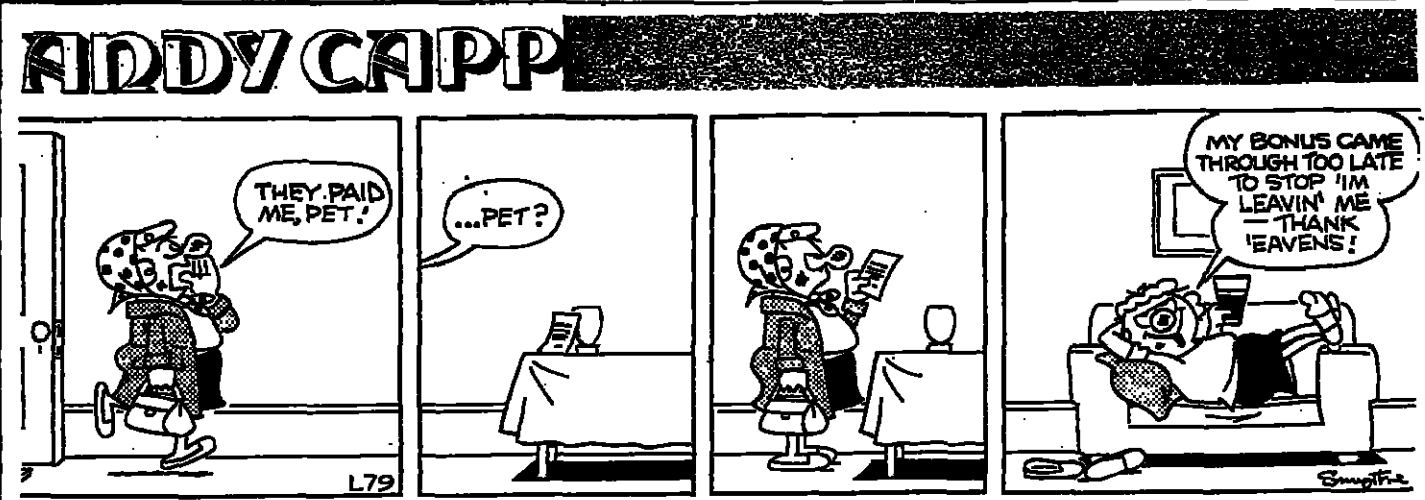
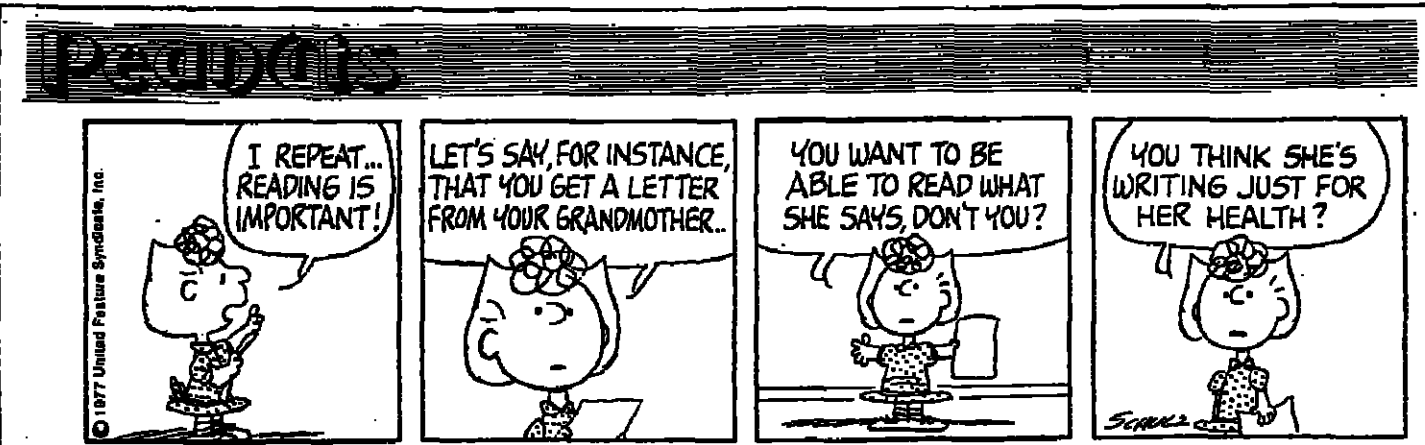
### Captain's Cabin

The fashionable restaurant for you. Grassy Bank Street. Tel. 2187. AQABA. Open for lunch & dinner. Specialty Italian cuisine. Live music and dancing.

### THE DIPLOMAT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabel Amman, near the Aljiliah School or CMS. Tel. 38063. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service - order by phone.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 35889. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.



Stanley Spencer is perhaps one of the most important British religious artists since William Blake, and like that 18th century artist and poet combines unpretentious simplicity with mystical inspiration.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1976, The Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable.  
South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A 9 7 5  
♥ 10 7  
♦ J 10 7 4  
♣ K J 3

**WEST**  
♠ J  
♥ A K J 9 8  
♦ 5 3  
♣ K Q 9

**EAST**  
♠ K 8 2  
♥ 6 4 2  
♦ 8 6 5  
♣ 10 6 5 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ Q 10 6 4 3  
♥ Q  
♦ A 3 2  
♣ A Q 8 4

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 4 ♥ 4 ♠ Pass

Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♥.

The art of being a bridge detective is not as difficult as it may seem. The bidding and play yield an abundant amount of evidence, so it's simply a matter of learning to put the pieces of the puzzle together. Consider this hand.

North-South did well to get to four spades after West's barrage. A cautious North might have passed, in which case West would have bought the contract, for South can do no more. However, North had his eye on the vulnerability and decided that a stab at four spades was worth the risk.

West started with his two top hearts, declarer ruffing the second round. The best chance to avoid two diamond losers was to project an end-play, so declarer started by leading ace and another trump. Had West held the king, this plan might have succeeded. Unfortunately, East won the king of spades

and shifted to a diamond. Declarer played low and West won the queen. He exited with a club, and in the fullness of time declarer was forced to concede another diamond trick for down one.

Better planning would have brought the contract home. There was no certainty that West held the king of trumps for his four heart overcall. But what was sure

was that the endplay could not succeed if West was allowed to retain exit cards in clubs. Declarer, should have put this knowledge to good use.

After winning the ace of trumps, declarer should play three rounds of clubs. When West discards on the third club, declarer can revert to trumps. East can win the king and shift to diamonds,

but this time West is in trouble after he wins the queen. He has been stripped of his exit cards.

If West returns a heart, declarer can ruff in dummy

and discard his diamond loser. If West leads a diamond, he is giving declarer a free finesse.

Note that it would not have helped East to exit with

a club or his last trump rather than a diamond. Declarer wins and endplays West by leading a low diamond from his hand toward the jack-ten.

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LIDAY

YONJE

CATBUD

VENCOL

Print answer here:

Answers Tuesday

Yesterday's Jumbles: AZURE BERET SURETY PERMIT

Answer: Sicken when it goes up—TEMPERATURE

WHAT THE SAUSAGE MAKER'S WIFE SAID.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Answers Tuesday

Yesterday's Jumbles: AZURE BERET SURETY PERMIT

Answer: Sicken when it goes up—TEMPERATURE

WHAT THE SAUSAGE MAKER'S WIFE SAID.

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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Illustrious

8. Trigon

12. Turn aside

13. To sniff out

14. Cation

15. Ingrained

17. Guard

18. Pests

20. Egyptian god of

21. Gussie

23. Net

25. Layer of brain matter

27. Labor leader

29. World organization

30. Have being

31. Uncanny

33. Egyptian goddess of motherhood

35. Jackals and hies

37. Eternal City

39. Master

40. Daze

42. Tibetan marmot

45. Idolons

47. Antiseptic solution

49. Tissue

50. Ductile

52. River to the North

53. Jewish ascetics

DOWN

1. Cheese

2. Arctic gull genus

3. Vindicate

4. Watertail

## PROVERB

Haste makes waste! By being in too big a hurry and botching the job it can actually take you longer than by slowing it down and doing it right.

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## Ethiopia still after "hired killers"

LONDON, May 7 (R). — Ethiopian authorities today launched a second operation to search for "hired killers" in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa Radio reported.

An announcement over the radio, monitored here, ordered all taxis, buses and private cars off the streets until Monday.

Only vehicles with special passes or diplomatic plates would be allowed to operate, though the latter could be searched if the situation demanded, the radio said.

It said that in the previous search operation lasting six days, a number of hired killers had been captured and others who resisted arrest and tried to escape were "liquidated".

It did not say when this took place.

The first search had been largely successful, the radio said, but it added that the city had not been wholly cleansed of anarchists. The operation had been interrupted to change search techniques, and in the meantime hired killers had tried to resume their activities.

As a result, the people of Addis Ababa had demanded that the searches be resumed, it added.

"Addis Ababa is full of anti-revolutionaries, hired killers of the Fascist Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP), imperialist spies planning counter-revolution, former landlords vainly hoping to get their land back, and agents of narrow nationalists dreaming of Eritrean secession."

"There are some people who, in collaboration with foreign invaders, were working internally to weaken our unity and revolution, while revolutionary Ethiopia is being invaded by the region's reactionary Arab leaders with the patronage and coordination of American servicemen," the radio said.

## Nkomo: U.S. will not sponsor Rhodesia talks

LONDON, May 7 (AFP). — The United States has renounced the idea of co-sponsoring with Britain a constitutional conference on Rhodesia, nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo said here yesterday.

Mr. Nkomo, leader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe with Mr. Robert Mugabe, who earlier had talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, said the American official had told him the United States would limit itself to "helping"

Britain in its efforts to solve the Rhodesian problem.

Mr. Nkomo said members of the Patriotic Front would welcome any U.S. help on condition it was offered outside the framework of the conference on Rhodesia.

Mr. Nkomo stressed that Rhodesian nationalists rejected direct participation of any country other than Britain in such a conference, whether it was the U.S. or any other power.

## SWAPO thought likely to be admitted to new Namibia talks

CAPE TOWN, May 7 (R). — Representatives of the big five Western nations which had talks with the South African government last week on the future of South West Africa (Namibia) will visit the territory next week, the U.S. embassy said today.

A statement said the representatives of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada will "brief interested parties and political groups" on the discussions in Cape Town.

This was taken to mean that

talks, in Windhoek, capital of the territory, would be with delegates from the South African-sponsored Turnhalle constitutional conference on South West Africa and members of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO).

The United Nations recognises SWAPO as the true voice of South West Africa, although the organisation has been so far ignored in South African plans for independence for the territory.

According to sources close to last week's talks, the big five persuaded South Africa and, through it, the political establishment in South West Africa,

to accept SWAPO participation in free elections.

The American statement today said the five governments "are in the process of briefing interested parties on these discussions."

"In this connection, representatives of the five governments will be in Windhoek early next week to brief interested parties and political groups," there was no elaboration.

Diplomatic sources said the delegates would comprise ambassadors or senior aides from South Africa.

They were due to arrive in Windhoek on Monday. There is no set length for their stay.

## Meet opens for Islamic radio

ABU DHABI, May 7 (R). — The Executive Council of the Islamic Broadcasting Service Organisation met here today to prepare for a two-day conference in Abu Dhabi tomorrow of the organisation's General Assembly.

Attending today's meeting presided over by Saudi Arabia's Information Ministry Under-Secretary, Dr. Abdul Aziz Khoja, are representatives of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Pakistan, Morocco, Malaysia and Mali.

The meeting is also being attended by Mr. Amado Karim Gave of Senegal as representative of the Islamic Conference. Today's meeting will prepare the agenda for the assembly's conference and elect a secretary general for the organisation from among candidates from Egypt, Morocco, Guinea, Bangladesh, Iran, Mali and Malaysia.

The executive council will also draw up the organisation's budget. Representatives from 40 countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation will attend the meetings of the assembly which will discuss the establishment of "The Voice of Islam" broadcasting station in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

## U.S. to produce power by nuclear fusion

SALZBURG, May 7 (R). — The United States will be producing electricity by fusion, the power the sun uses, before the turn of the century, a U.S. energy official predicted today.

The U.S. aims to produce significant amounts of fusion energy experimentally by the early 1980s, according to Dr. Ed Kintner of the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA).

He told an international conference of nuclear experts here that fusion could "enable virtually every world government to be independent of foreign fuel supplies in the long term for electricity generation."

Dr. Kintner's speech has been one of the most optimistic at the 60-nation conference devoted mainly to the progress and problems of the current atomic reactors which split the atoms of dangerous radioactive materials, resulting in deadly radioactive waste.

In fusion atoms are forced together, and such a system when perfected would use only deuterium, a non-radioactive form of hydrogen easily obtainable from sea or fresh water.

"Fusion is environmentally attractive because it has no combustion products," Dr. Kintner told the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) conference.

Few of the 2,000 delegates -- policy-makers, industrialists and scientists -- shared Dr. Kintner's optimism, believing that the technical problems were far from solved. One U.S. delegate suggested Dr. Kintner's prediction of a demonstration fusion reactor before the year 2,000 was an attempt to increase the U.S. fusion research budget.

The Soviet Union was also scheduled to speak today, but cancelled without explanation. The U.S. and Soviet Union are thought to be at about the same stage of development in fusion research.

that a Palestinian mini-state alongside Israel, as advocated by moderates such as Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat, would be a mere puppet. Iraq agrees, and its view of the Palestinian problem -- the crux of the Middle East conflict -- is the main point of dispute with other Arab countries.

The party here is obviously aware of the isolation caused by its uncompromising stand on the Middle East conflict. "Iraq is becoming a revolutionary island surrounded by a sea of imperialism and reactionary influence," the party political report said.

It added: "The revolutionary base which has been established in this part of the Arab World (Iraq) must be preserved at all costs."

Prospects of turning the revolutionary base into one of the Arab World's most developed countries appear bright. Iraq estimates oil reserves at almost 100 billion barrels, which, if true, would make them second only to those of Saudi Arabia.

Unlike a number of other Arab countries, Iraq does not suffer from overpopulation.

But it does suffer from a chronic shortage of skilled manpower which the government is trying to overcome by inviting workers from other countries to come here.

Productivity in the state-run industries is low, and the supply of food and consumer goods erratic despite party exhortations for an end to "shortages and chaos in the provision of basic and secondary consumer needs."

When detained, he said, the journalists protested they were tourists whose driver had abandoned them. But their Land Rover vehicle was later found in the bush, packed with camera equipment which was put on display yesterday.

The original aim of the parade was to determine whether or not the journalists were spies. But after the condemnation was read out, they were not given the right of reply or any chance to counter the government charges.

The seven journalists faced West German-made television cameras as the denunciation was read out by their colleagues and the stony-faced cameramen sat on three rows of chairs behind the cameras.

Gen. Bolongo said no questions were to be asked, but Mr. Smith had time to tell reporters that the early days of his detention had been "rough" but had later improved.

"Death threats, no lavatories, it was like being in a coal cellar," he said. He appeared relaxed and smiling, waving to British press colleagues in the audience.

He was photographed waving a copy of Joseph Heller's novel Catch 22 which he took from the pocket of a stained grey suit.

M. Bossu and Herr Follath

## Pretoria accepts U.S. formal approach over Andrew Young's visit

JOHANNESBURG, May 7 (R). — The U.S. government has approached South Africa officially about a visit by America's controversial U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young, Foreign Minister P. W. Botha told Reuters today.

Plans for Mr. Young to visit South Africa had caused a furor here because the ambassador apparently did not originally try to arrange the trip through official channels.

An official source said the new approach had apparently satisfied the foreign minister, who had said on television last night that Mr. Young would not be allowed into the country unless he made use of the correct official channels.

Mr. Botha told Reuters today: "We have received an official communication. We are studying it and are considering it but I cannot at this stage give details. We expect to make a decision on the visit by Tuesday at the latest." He would not elaborate.

On television last night, Mr. Botha said: "We are a proud and independent country. We are entitled to the same respect as America."

"We have been in our fatherland as long as the Americans have been in theirs and we will not crawl to them whatever the cost."

The South African government had apparently agreed unofficially in principle to Mr. Young, the first black American to hold his country's top diplomatic post at the United Nations, coming here to address businessmen and students on May 20.

But it was angered by newspaper reports that the ambassador also planned to visit Soweto, the turbulent black township outside Johannesburg, and also meet prominent black leaders, without talking with the government as well.

In addition, the South Africans said, no official approach was made by the United States

to confirm the visit after the first soundings were made through prominent South African businessman Mr. Harry Oppenheimer.

"What is at stake is that matters of the nature must be arranged in a certain order and fashion, not just for functional but for substantive reasons," the official source told Reuters today.

The source said the Foreign Ministry had received "a tremendous reaction" in telegrams and phone calls from the South African public over what was seen as a snub by Mr. Young -- a close confidant of President Carter -- by ignoring accepted diplomatic courtesies.

Mr. Young had already incensed many South Africans by saying he considered the white minority government here as illegitimate. Some commentators said his behaviour over the visit appeared intended to underline that view.

## Djibouti votes for independence today

PARIS, May 7 (AFP). — More than 100,000 people go to the polls in the French territory of Afars and Issas (TFAI) tomorrow to vote for independence and choose their first national assembly.

A "yes" vote for independence is considered a foregone conclusion and independence has already been provisionally scheduled for June 27, ending a French presence which has lasted more than 115 years.

Reinforcements of motorised gendarmes have been sent to Djibouti, where French troops are already in a state of alert in view of Sunday's referendum.

The number of gendarmes was not disclosed, but the military contingent on the spot consists of some 6,500 soldiers and gendarmes, with air and sea support.

"These are purely routine measures," informed sources here said, "to guard against internal or external trouble."

The sources said that Djibouti's neighbour, Somalia, had also put its troops on the alert. It was not known whether Ethiopia, for which Djibouti is a vital outlet to the sea, has also taken special pre-referendum steps.

The sources said that the recent reports from Addis Ababa of mass execution of political opponents had been received with "consternation" in Djibouti.

On the French side, meanwhile, the Election Supervision Commission is operative.

The referendum is necessary because the constitution stipulates that "no territorial concession is valid without the consent of the population concerned."

Sunday's election will also vote in a new chamber of deputies, which will choose a new government.

There is only one electoral list. That of the mainly Issa Popular Independence Rally (RPI). The two major Afar parties, the National Union for Independence (UNI) and the People's Liberation Movement (PLM), together with the Ethiopia-based Djibouti Liberation Movement (NLD), have boycotted the list and call for blank ballots.

Principal events and dates in the history of Djibouti are: March 11, 1862 -- Napoleon III bought the port and dock-

ing facilities at Obock from Sultan of Tadjouga.

May 20, 1896 -- the French Somali coast is created, enlarging the French possessions.

March 20, 1897 -- a treaty signed with the emperor of Ethiopia makes Djibouti an official outlet for Ethiopia's trade.

May 15, 1909 -- Franco-Ethiopian Rail Company set up.

Jan. 1, 1945 -- Djibouti is made a customs free zone.

June 23, 1956 -- Law promulgated making the region a French overseas territory.

May 26, 1966 -- Riots during the visit of French President Charles de Gaulle (4 killed, 70 injured).

March 19, 1967 -- 60.4 per cent in referendum vote to remain tied with France.

July 5, 1967 -- Territory becomes officially the French Territory of Afars and Issas (TFAI).

Sept. 18, 1967 -- United Nations General Assembly calls on France to grant TFAI independence.

March 23, 1975 -- French envoy in Somalia, Jean Gueury kidnapped by Somali Coast Liberation Front (FCLS) guerrillas demanding freedom for two Issa political detainees. Mr. Gueury freed on March 28, in Aden.

May 25, 1975 -- 11 people

killed in clashes between Afars and Issas.

July 31, 1975 -- Ethiopia, which overthrew the monarchy in March, renounces its territorial claim to Djibouti.

Feb. 3, 1976 -- 31 French children taken hostage by FCLS guerrillas, then freed by French soldiers. 10 people killed, including two child hostages.

July 1976 -- Bloody clashes between Afars and Issas in which 10 people were killed and 50 wounded. Prime Minister Ali Aref resigns. New government formed by Mr. Abdulrahman Mohamed Kamil.

Dec. 1, 1976 -- French National Assembly adopts pre-independence terms.

Feb. 28 -- April 1, 1977 -- Paris conference fixes May 8 for referendum and general elections, but talks are boycotted by main Afar parties. France will guarantee new state's external security.

March 28 -- April 1, 1977 -- Organisation of African Unity-sponsored talks in Ghana. A United Patriotic Front, grouping all territory's parties and political movements, is set up.

April 23, 1977 -- Afar parties denounce the United Front's electoral list which will give 33 seats in the new assembly to Issa-Somalis, 30 to the Afars and 2 to Arabs.

## U.K. football roundup

## Liverpool roll on; City doom Tottenham

LONDON, May 7 (R). — A late goal by Jimmy Case today saved Liverpool a point with a 1-1 draw at Queen's Park Rangers and kept open for a few days longer the question whether they can retain the English soccer championship.

Manchester City invested the question with substance by beating Tottenham 5-0, but time running out for them to stop Liverpool who stand two points clear and a match in hand.

Tottenham's defeat almost certainly dooms them to second division football next season. A second London club haunted by relegation, West Ham, managed a point against Derby, but with fellow strugglers mostly picking up points, they are still locked in the least-likely-to-escape group.

The battle of the second division giants at Wembley turned out to have a happy ending all round. Tommy Langley gave Chelsea a lead which they held for an hour. But Wolves' striker John Richards equalised with 12 minutes left. The result gave Wolverhampton the championship, but also ensured promotion for Chelsea.

Liverpool, who hope to add the F.A. and European cups to their league title, also trailed at Shepherd's Bush for almost an hour to Don Given's goal. They brought on fit-again Ian Callaghan in an effort to save the game and within seven minutes Case had done just that after Kevin Keegan had headed down Ray Kennedy's cross.

While Manchester City were among the goals, their cross-town neighbours United were at the heart of drama in Bristol, where Bristol City, struggling desperately against relegation, were ahead in six minutes. United's Stewart Houston was stretched off with a fractured ankle and will miss the cup final.

Jimmy Greenhoff grabbed a point for Manchester from the penalty spot, but they had Sammy Mulvey sent off, along with Bristol's Gerry Gow, after a scuffle. Referee Ray Tosseland was busy with whistle and notebook.

In Scotland, Celtic added the Scottish soccer cup to the league title when they beat Glasgow rivals Rangers 1-0 at Hampden Park here today.

The match was as closely fought as the scoreline suggests. The decisive goal was a 20th minute penalty by full-back Andy Lynch.

Rangers had enough of the play to deserve a replay, but strikers Parlane and Johnston lost their scoring touch. It was Rangers substitute Robertson, coming on in the closing stages, who gave Celtic more trouble than anyone. He went close on two occasions, heading a Hamilton cross against the bar and then hitting a left-foot drive narrowly wide.

But in the end the honour went to the Celtic defence with goalkeeper Latchford and full-backs McGrain and Lynch outstanding.

Four players were booked for infringements -- Stanton and Aitken of Celtic and McLean and Parlane of Rangers.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

\* ANKARA, May 7 (AFP). — Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel today called on the United States Congress to approve legislation that would lift restrictions on arms sales to Turkey. Mr. Demirel warned that a congressional subcommittee's rejection of the bill proposed by President Carter would lead to "very bad results" if upheld by the legislature.

\* NEW YORK, May 7 (AFP). — Mr. John Erlichman, former chief domestic affairs adviser to ex-President Richard Nixon, today said Mr. Nixon was still lying about his role in the Watergate affair. In an article for publication Monday in New York Magazine, Mr. Erlichman termed the ex-president's version of the scandal "a snarling and maudlin rationalisation that will be tested and found false."

\* ATHENS, May 7 (R). — The Greek Prime Minister Mr. Constantinos Karamanlis, leaves for London tomorrow to attend NATO's ministerial council, during which he will meet President Carter to discuss Greek-Turkish disputes. Mr. Carter is known to be anxious to help the two NATO members to settle their differences so that the southeastern flank of NATO can be preserved. Greece and Turkey are at odds over Cyprus and territorial rights in the Aegean Sea.

\* PARIS, May 7 (AFP). — The seven scientific experiments planned for the European space satellite Geos are now being carried out although the satellite failed to reach its intended orbit. The European Space Agency (ESA) announced today. The European Space Centre at Darmstadt, West Germany, put all the satellite's instruments into operation during the week and verified that they were functioning properly.

\* GABORONE, May 7 (R). — One person was killed and many wounded when a hand grenade was hurled into a night-club in Francistown early today, police said here. A spokesman said the number of wounded was not known precisely, but one unconfirmed report put it at 80. Several required hospital treatment. Police said it was not known who threw the grenade into the Mophane Social Club or why.

\* NARITA, Japan, May 7 (R). — A plane landed today at Tokyo's new international airport in the first test flight since it was completed in 1973. Riot police were on guard to deal with farmers and leftwing activists who have been opposed to the introduction of the airport for 11 years. The test flight to the airport, 60 kms. east of Tokyo, became possible after two high towers were demolished yesterday. The powers were erected by farmers and leftwing activists in their fight against the airport. As the test flight began, more than 800 people staged protest rallies and demonstrations outside its perimeter. In scuffles with riot police, 21 protesters, including four women, were arrested, police said.

\* MAPUTO, May 7 (AFP). — Mozambique President Samora Machel returned here yesterday from visits to Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland and praised their "correct position" over events in Southern Africa.

## Zaire puts 7 captured newsmen on show before freeing them

KINSHASA, May 7 (R). — Seven dishevelled Western journalists detained in Zaire were set free yesterday after appearing in a bizarre "show trial" before colleagues and diplomats during which they were accused of being spies.

One of the seven, Mr. Colin Smith of the British Observer newspaper, said he had been a target of "death threats" during his detention, but did not elaborate.

He and the six others -- four Spaniards, a West German and a Frenchman -- were seized last month in the troubled southern Province of Shaba, where government troops are battling rebels.

French diplomats boycotted the spectacle, held in a colour television studio, and the British, West German and Spanish ambassadors, although unofficially invited, refused to attend and sent consular officers.

Unshaven and wearing grubby clothes, the journalists flanked the Auditor General of the Zaire army, Gen. Likulia Bolongo, who read out a lengthy condemnation accusing them of being spies and subversive elements.

The uniformed general said the journalists could have been summarily shot as mercenaries or put on trial, but thanks to President Mobutu Sese Seko,

they would be handed over to their embassies for repatriation. "Good," said Mr. Smith when a colleague translated the news for him.

The others are Spaniards Senor Francisco Garcia Llamas, Senor Benito Iglesias Galdaca, Senor Manuel Hernandez Reverte and Senor Jesus Goncalves Green, Frenchman M. Regis Bossu and West German Herr Erich Follath, both of the Hamburg magazine Stern.

It was not clear when they would be home. Two European bound flights were scheduled from Kinshasa last night.

Gen. Bolongo said the Observer correspondent and the four Spaniards had entered Zaire illegally from Zambia and had been detained at Mutshatsha, the forward headquarters for a slow-moving government advance against the rebels.

He accused them of making a prior visit to Angola to obtain accreditation to visit the rebels, whom Zaire accuses of invading the country from Angola with backing from the Soviet Union and Cuba. These three countries have denied the charge.

The general produced what he said was a list of Angolan telephone numbers, an Angolan pass and a crude sketch map of the Zaire-Zambia border.

When detained, he said, the journalists protested they were tourists whose driver had abandoned them. But their Land Rover vehicle was later found in the bush, packed with camera equipment which was put on display yesterday.

The original aim of the parade was to determine whether or not the journalists were spies. But after the condemnation was read out, they were not given the right of reply or any chance to counter the government charges.

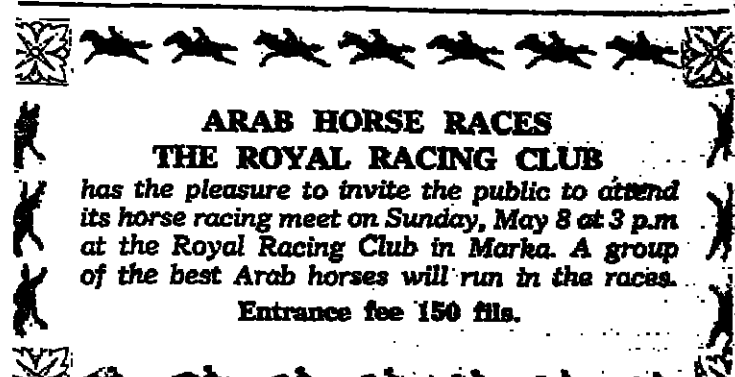
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Gen. Bolongo said no questions were to be asked, but Mr. Smith had time to tell reporters that the early days of his detention had been "rough" but had later improved.

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He was photographed waving a copy of Joseph Heller's novel Catch 22 which he took from the pocket of a stained grey suit.

M. Bossu and Herr Follath



**ARAB HORSE RACES**  
**THE ROYAL RACING CLUB**  
 has the pleasure to invite the public to attend  
 its horse racing meet on Sunday, May 8 at 3 p.m.  
 at the Royal Racing Club in Marka. A group  
 of the best Arab horses will run in the races.  
 Entrance fee 150 fill.